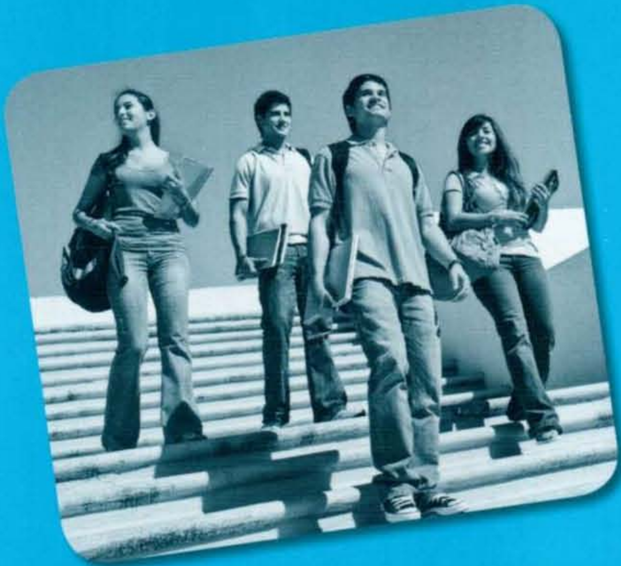
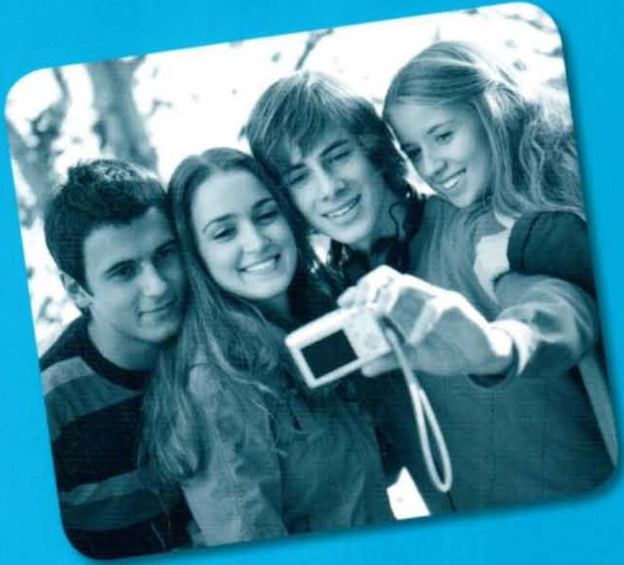
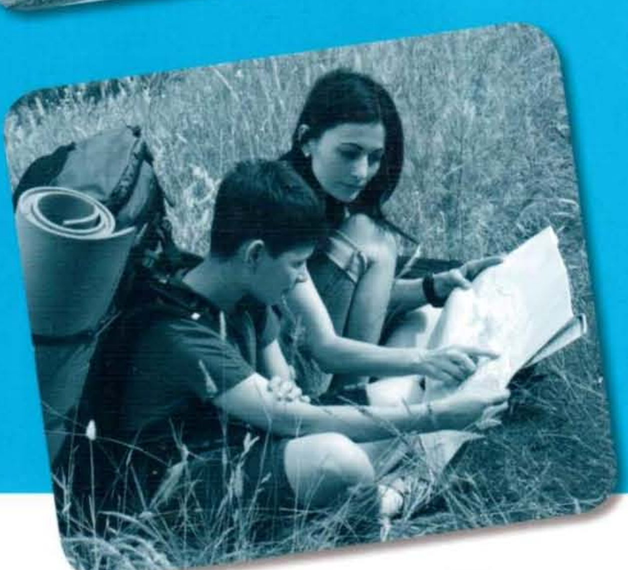
Janet Hardy-Gould









English Plus

Workbook 1 with MultiROM

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Janet Hardy-Gould

English Plus

Workbook 1

OXFORD
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Contents

S Starter unit

VOCABULARY ■ A classroom

1 ★ **Find thirteen more words.**

D	I	C	T	I	O	N	A	R	Y	F	W
E	C	L	O	C	K	Z	V	U	S	G	I
S	W	Q	L	V	S	H	E	L	F	C	N
K	R	Z	A	W	L	J	M	E	Y	D	D
U	H	B	P	O	S	T	E	R	T	P	O
B	D	G	T	Z	V	I	M	Q	C	L	W
A	D	B	O	A	R	D	S	K	H	A	N
G	F	M	P	N	D	O	O	R	A	Y	U
P	J	C	S	F	S	K	H	V	I	E	L
N	O	T	E	B	O	O	K	Z	R	R	Z

dictionary

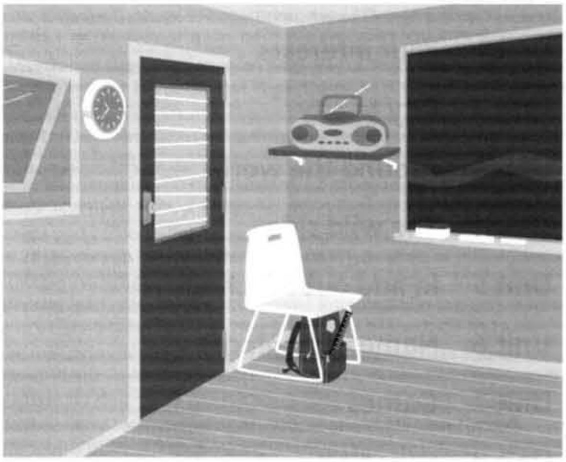
1 ____________ 8 ____________
2 ____________ 9 ____________
3 ____________ 10 ____________
4 ____________ 11 ____________
5 ____________ 12 ____________
6 ____________ 13 ____________
7 ____________

2 ★★ **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with words in exercise 1.**



1 The *dictionary* is on the shelf.
2 The ____________ is between the shelf and the door.
3 The ____________ is next to the poster.
4 The ____________ is in the bag.
5 The ____________ is next to the pen.
6 The ____________ and the DVD are under the window.
7 The board is near the ____________.

3 ★★ **Look at the picture and complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.**



The door is *near* the board.

1 The clock is ____________ the window and the door.
2 The bag is ____________ the chair.
3 The chair is ____________ the door.
4 The ruler is ____________ the bag.
5 The CD player is ____________ the shelf.
6 The CD player is ____________ the board.

4 ★★★ **Complete the lists with words in exercise 1.**

Things in my bag.	Things in my bedroom.
pen	*shelf*
____________	____________
____________	____________
____________	____________
____________	____________
____________	____________
____________	____________

Possessive 's

1 ★★ **Follow the lines. Then write the names with the possessive 's and the objects.**

Sara	bags
1 the teacher	dictionary
2 the girl	pen
3 Tom	teacher
4 the boys	CD player
5 the teachers	poster
6 the students	DVDs

Sara's CD player.

1 ______
2 ______
3 ______
4 ______
5 ______
6 ______

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

2 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

Your We His ~~I~~ My They You Its She

Subject pronoun	Possessive adjective
[1] *I* 'm twelve years old.	[2] ______ pen.
[3] ______ 're from France.	Your desk.
He's a student.	[4] ______ notebook.
[5] ______ 's from England.	Her dictionary.
It's a good DVD.	[6] ______ name.
[7] ______ 're eleven years old.	Our laptop.
You're a teacher.	[8] ______ board.
[9] ______ 're from the USA.	Their poster.

3 ★★ **Complete the sentences.**

A Use possessive adjectives.

you / DVD	It's *your* DVD.
1 he / laptop	It's ______ laptop.
2 we / classroom	It's ______ classroom.
3 I / dictionary	It's ______ dictionary.
4 she / bag	It's ______ bag.
5 the teachers / CD player	It's ______ CD player.

B Use subject pronouns.

the girl / in my class
She 's in my class.

6 Carlos and Marina / our teachers
______ 're our teachers.

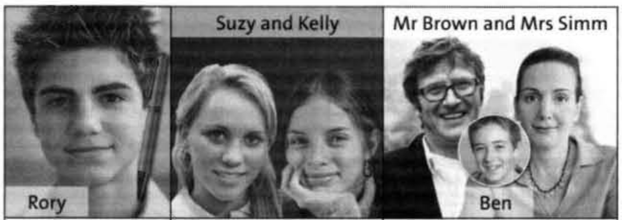
7 Mia and I / in class 1B
______ 're in class 1B.

8 the laptop / on the desk
______ 's on the desk.

9 the dictionaries / on the shelf
______ 're on the shelf.

10 David / twelve years old
______ 's twelve years old.

4 ★★★ **Complete the sentences.**



Rory	Suzy and Kelly	Mr Brown and Mrs Simm
It is a pen.	[1] ______ is Suzy.	[4] ______ are teachers.
The pen is *Rory's* pen.	Suzy is [2] ______ friend.	Mr Brown and Mrs Simm are [5] ______ teachers.
The pen is *his* pen.	Suzy is [3] ______ friend.	Mr Brown and Mrs Simm are [6] ______ teachers.

Object pronouns

5 ★★ **Choose the correct answers.**

You're next to the board. You're next to ______.
(a it) b them c him d us

1 The teacher is near James and Sarah. She's near ______.
a it b them c her d him

2 Isabel is with Tom. She's with ______.
a them b it c us d him

3 The dictionaries are next to me and Emma. The dictionaries are next to ______.
a it b them c us d him

4 The books are near you and Charlie. The books are near ______.
a it b us c her d you

5 You're in class with Maria. You're with ______.
a her b it c you d us

6 I'm here in France. Lily is with ______.
a her b me c you d them

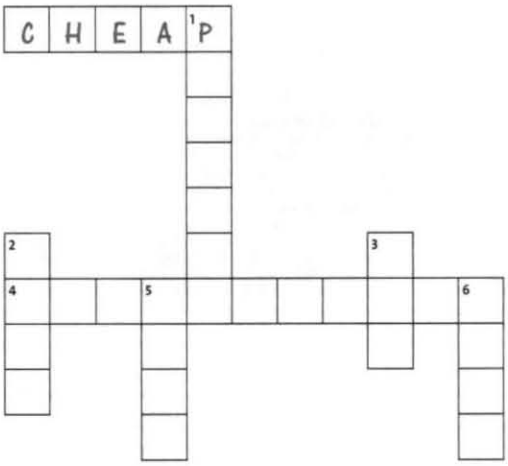
VOCABULARY ■ Basic adjectives

1 ★ **Complete the adjectives in the sentences.**

This bag is very exp*e n s i v e*.

1 My favourite football team is unp _ _ _ _ _ _!
2 My pizza is hor _ _ _ _ _!
3 Ben's new laptop is very sm _ _ _.
4 This DVD is bor _ _ _.
5 Her book is dif _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
6 This video game is b _ _.

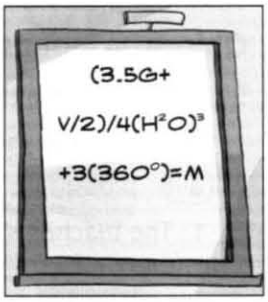
2 ★★ **Complete the crossword with the opposite of the adjectives in exercise 1.**



3 ★★ **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.**



She's *popular*.



1 It's __________.



2 The laptop is __________.



3 It's __________.



4 The film is __________.



5 The car is __________.



6 The TV programme is __________.



7 Lucy's bag is __________.

4 ★★★ **Describe the people, places and things. Use *be* and adjectives in exercises 1 and 2.**

My teacher *is popular*.

1 London __________.
2 English __________.
3 Johnny Depp __________.
4 My best friend __________.
5 My book __________.
6 My school __________.
7 Football __________.
8 New York __________.

Days of the week and months

5 ★★ **Complete the days of the week and the months.**

Days

1 *Monday* Tuesday 2 __________ Thursday
3 __________ Saturday 4 __________

Months

January 5 __________ March 6 __________ May
7 __________ July 8 __________ September
9 __________ November 10 __________

1 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

aren't 's Am 'm not Is 're
~~'m~~ isn't Are

Affirmative
I [1]<u>'m</u> eleven years old.
He / She / It [2]______ nice.
You / We / You / They [3]______ interesting.
Negative
I [4]______ from France.
He / She / It [5]______ unpopular.
You / We / You / They [6]______ fifteen years old.
Questions
[7]______ I next to Emily?
[8]______ he / she / it popular?
[9]______ you / we / you / they from Italy?

2 ★★ **Complete the sentences with *'m*, *'s* or *'re*.**

I<u>'m</u>____ a really good student.

1 You______ very popular!
2 She______ next to the window.
3 They______ in London now.
4 It______ a boring DVD!
5 I______ from Liverpool.
6 We______ in the new classroom.
7 He______ thirteen years old today.

3 ★★ **Rewrite the sentences using the negative form.**

I'm English.
<u>I'm not English.</u>

1 The video games are very popular.
____
2 They're fourteen years old.
____
3 The teacher's car is expensive.
____
4 The CD player is in the classroom.
____
5 You're in my class.
____
6 We're from Rome.
____
7 English is a difficult language.
____

4 ★★ **Look at the photos and write questions and short answers.**



<u>Are</u> you next to the window?
<u>No, I'm not.</u>

1 __________ it small?
____
2 __________ the bags on the desk?
____
3 __________ the laptop cheap?
____
4 __________ the DVDs in the bag?
____
5 __________ the exercise easy?
____

5 ★★★ **Complete the interview using the correct form of *be*.**

Jack <u>Are</u> you a student, Toby?
Toby Yes, I [1]__________.
Jack [2]__________ you twelve years old?
Toby No, I [3]__________, I [4]__________ thirteen.
Jack [5]__________ your school interesting?
Toby Yes, it [6]__________. But it [7]__________ easy.
Jack [8]__________ your teachers nice?
Toby Yes, they [9]__________. They [10]__________ very interesting. They [11]__________ boring!
Jack [12]__________ you and your friends good students?
Toby Yes, we [13]__________! We [14]__________ really nice!

1 Your interests

VOCABULARY ■ Free time

1 ★ Find eleven more interests.

I	N	T	E	R	N	E	T	Z	W	U	Q	L	C
C	O	M	P	U	T	E	R	G	A	M	E	S	Y
X	M	A	R	T	I	A	L	A	R	T	S	B	C
S	U	O	K	A	N	I	M	A	L	S	E	O	L
P	S	T	V	R	P	B	Y	F	Q	T	N	O	I
O	I	W	A	T	C	H	I	N	G	T	V	K	N
R	C	Y	Z	A	Q	Y	Z	C	E	X	K	S	G
T	Q	P	H	O	T	O	G	R	A	P	H	Y	W
M	E	E	T	I	N	G	F	R	I	E	N	D	S

internet

1 ________
2 ________
3 ________
4 ________
5 ________
6 ________
7 ________
8 ________
9 ________
10 ________
11 ________

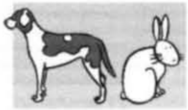
2 ★★ Complete the words in the text.



Hi, my name's Ella and I'm 13. I'm into m*usic* ________ and [1]b________. I prefer [2]m________ friends to [3]c________ on the internet, and I'm really into [4]c________, too. My brother Max is 15. He loves [5]w________ TV and playing [6]c________ games. He likes [7]p________, too. He isn't interested in [8]s________ and he really hates [9]m________ a________.

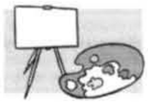
3 ★★ Write sentences with the words in exercise 1.

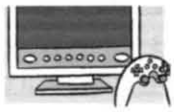
I'm interested in *animals*.



1 I like  ________ and  ________.

2 I'm not into  ________.

3 I really like  ________ and  ________.

4 I'm not very interested in  ________ ________.

4 ★★★ What are your interests? Use the words in exercise 1 and the phrases in exercise 3 to write true sentences about you.

I'm interested in computer games and chatting on the internet.

1 ________
2 ________
3 ________
4 ________
5 ________
6 ________

have got

1 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

has haven't Have hasn't Has ~~have~~

Affirmative
I / You / We / You / They [1] *have* got a CD by *U2*. He / She [2] ______ got a DVD about animals.
Negative
I / You / We / You / They [3] ______ got an art book. He / She [4] ______ got a poster of New York.
Questions
[5] ______ I / you / we / you / they got a camera? [6] ______ he / she got a good computer game?

2 ★★ **Write affirmative or negative sentences using *have got*.**

I / three computer games

I've got three computer games.

1 they / a new CD

______

2 my brother / not / a bike

______

3 we / not / a laptop

______

4 Ann and James / a big dog

______

5 I / not / a notebook in my bag

______

6 my friend / a good camera

______

3 ★★ **Write questions and short answers using *have got*.**

you / CD player ✗

Have you got a CD player? No, I haven't.

1 the teacher / a bike ✗ ______

______

2 Daniel / an interesting book ✓ ______

______

3 we / a nice teacher ✓ ______

______

4 they / an English dictionary ✗ ______

______

5 you / a big poster ✓ ______

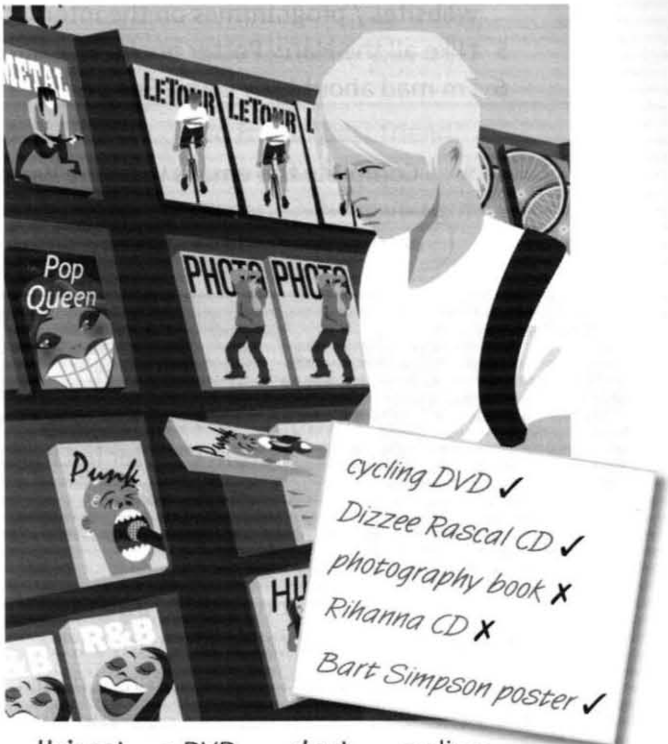
______

6 Angela / a sister ✗ ______

______

Prepositions: *about, of, by*

4 ★★ **What has Ben got? Look at the list and write *He's got* or *He hasn't got*. Then complete the sentences with *about*, *of* or *by*.**



He's got a DVD *about* cycling.

1 ______ a CD ______ Dizzee Rascal.

2 ______ a book ______ photography.

3 ______ a CD ______ Rihanna.

4 ______ a poster ______ Bart Simpson.

5 ★★★ **Write true affirmative and negative sentences using *have got / haven't got* or *has got / hasn't got*.**

My mother *has got a book about animals.*

My father *hasn't got a CD by the Sugababes.*

1 I ______.

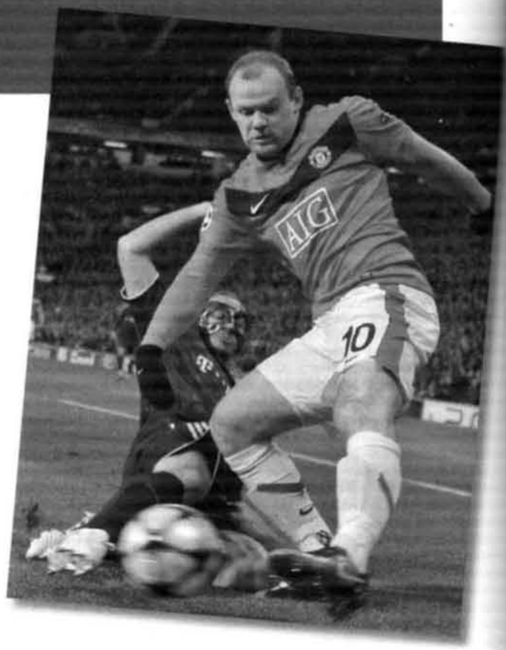
2 We ______.

3 My teacher ______.

4 My best friend ______.

5 My cousin ______.

6 My school friends ______.



1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

Charlie is really into football. His favourite (team) / **player** is Manchester United.

1 I'm a big fan of the film **actors** / **players** Johnny Depp and Angelina Jolie.
2 My Dad loves computers. He's got a new white **programme** / **laptop** in his bag.
3 My sister has got a guitar and she's in a **group** / **team.**
4 My brother is interested in martial arts. He's into karate **websites** / **programmes** on the internet.
5 I like all the Harry Potter books. The **films** / **groups** are good too.
6 I'm mad about Lady Gaga. She's a fantastic **singer** / **director**.

2 ★★ **Complete the emails with the words in the box.**

actor	programme	films	~~sport~~	hip hop	swimming	classical	player	groups



Hi. My name's Lewis Evans. I'm 12 and I'm from Chester in England. I'm really into *sport*, especially football, and my favourite [1] ______________ is Cristiano Ronaldo. I'm also interested in TV and cinema. My favourite [2] ______________ is *The Simpsons*. I'm also into American [3] ______________ and I like the [4] ______________ Matt Damon. What are your interests?



Hi, I'm Megan. I'm 13 and I'm from Narooma in Australia. At the weekend, I love [5] ______________ in the sea with my friends. I also really like music, especially [6] ______________ and [7] ______________! My favourite singer is Kanye West and I'm into a lot of different [8] ______________. Are you interested in music and meeting friends too?

3 ★★ **Replace the word which doesn't match with a word from the box.**

team	actor	~~swimming~~	singer	laptop

tennis ~~mouse~~ football cricket
swimming

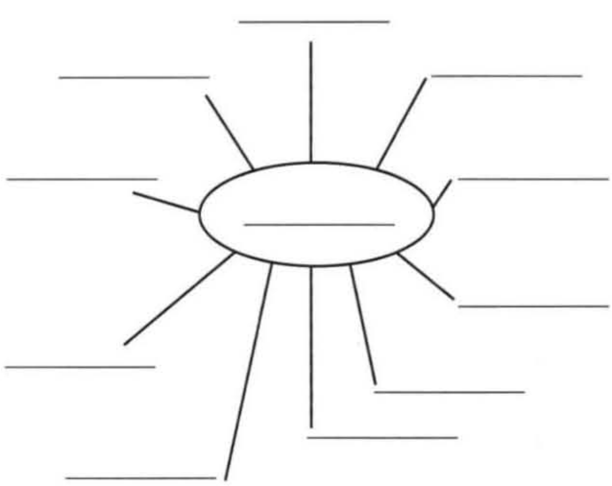
1 skiing guitar hip hop band
____

2 programme film team director
____

3 website mouse drummer webcam
____

4 player science fiction referee match
____

4 ★★★ **Write a word group for one of your interests. For example: animals, art, books or TV.**



Interrogative pronouns

1 ★ **Complete the questions with the words in the box. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.**

What ~~Where~~ How many Who
When How

1 ___Where___ are you from?
2 _________'s your name?
3 _________'s your favourite actor?
4 _________ old are you?
5 _________'s your birthday?
6 _________ brothers and sisters have you got?

a Robert.
b Canada.
c Two.
d 10th November.
e George Clooney.
f Twelve.

2 ★★ **Complete the quiz questions. Then choose the correct answers.**

QUIZ

___How many___ players are in a hockey team?

a seven (**b** eleven) **c** fifteen

1 _________ is the footballer Lionel Messi from?

a Argentina **b** France **c** Italy

2 _________ is the sport of basketball?

a 40 years old **b** 80 years old **c** 120 years old

3 _________ is the Wimbledon tennis tournament?

a April **b** June **c** September

4 _________ is the name of the Manchester United football stadium?

a Stamford Bridge **b** Anfield **c** Old Trafford

5 _________ is the sister of tennis player Venus Williams?

a Serena **b** Marina **c** Katrina

6 _________ players are in a basketball team?

a four **b** five **c** six

3 ★★★ **Complete the questions. Then write answers that are true for you.**

___Where's___ your school?
It's ______________________

1 _________ your name?
____
2 _________ your birthday?
____
3 _________ your favourite colour?
____
4 _________ your favourite pop star?
____
5 _________ old is your best friend?
____
6 _________ many CDs have you got?
____

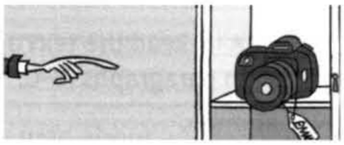
this, that, these, those

4 ★★ **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *This*, *That*, *These* or *Those*.**

___This___ is my new friend, George.



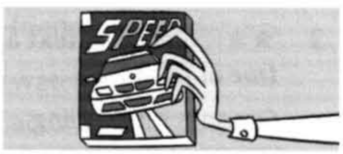
1 _________ camera is very expensive!



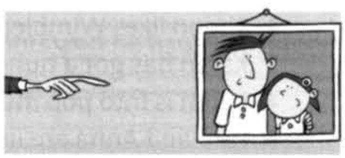
2 _________ are my friends, Jessica and Kate.



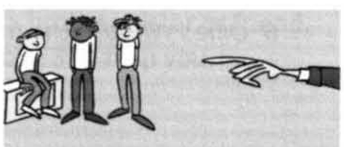
3 _________ computer game is very good!



4 _________ photo is really cool.



5 _________ boys are from my school.



READING ■ What are you into?

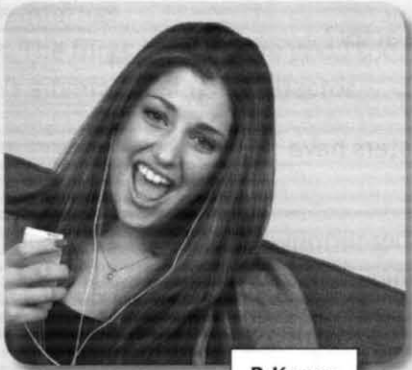
Favourite things



A Simon

What's my favourite thing? My bike! I'm really into cycling. I've got a fantastic bike – it's old but it's very good. I like cycling in the mountains with my friends. I'm interested in sport, especially tennis. I'm a big Wimbledon fan.

I'm a music fan and my favourite thing is an old CD by Kylie Minogue. It's called *Fever*. I've got sixty pop and hip hop CDs but *Fever* is my favourite.



B Karen



C Lulu and Anna

We're mad about animals and we've got a dog called Ollie. He's our favourite 'thing'! We're also into photography. We've got hundreds of photos of Ollie on the computer and he's got his own website – *Ollie's World*.

1 ★ **Read the text. Who has got a website about their favourite thing?**

____

2 ★★ **Read the text again. Match topics 1–5 with paragraphs A–C.**

animals ___C___
1 pop music ______
2 cycling ______
3 a singer ______
4 sport ______
5 photography ______

3 ★★ **Read the text again. Are the sentences *true* or *false*?**

Simon is into cycling. ___true___
1 Simon's bike is new. ______
2 Simon likes Wimbledon. ______
3 Karen has got a hundred CDs. ______
4 Karen is into pop music. ______
5 Lulu and Anna are interested in photography. ______
6 *Ollie's World* is the name of a book. ______

4 ★★★ **Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.**

What are Simon's interests?
His interests are cycling and tennis.

1 What has Simon got?
____
2 What's Karen's favourite thing?
____
3 How many CDs has Karen got?
____
4 What are Lulu and Anna mad about?
____
5 What's the name of Lulu and Anna's dog?
____
6 How many photos of the dog have Lulu and Anna got?
____

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ **Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.**

1 I'm mad — c
2 He's good
3 We can't
4 She's a Taylor Lautner
5 I'm not into books. I
6 He's likes art, especially

a stand football.
b fan.
c about music.
d prefer computers.
e drawing.
f at photography.

WRITING ■ A description of someone

Language point: *and, or, but*

1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

I like cycling (**but**) / **or** I haven't got a bike.

1. My dad is into drawing **and** / **but** watching films on TV.
2. Laura has got her laptop **and** / **but** she hasn't got her mobile phone.
3. Do you prefer cycling **but** / **or** running?
4. I've got two hobbies – tennis **and** / **or** swimming.
5. I'm not mad about computer games **but** / **or** chatting on the internet.
6. I can't stand sport **or** / **but** I like art.

2 ★★ **Complete the sentences.**

I've got two white cats and ___a black dog___.

1. She's interested in photography but ______________________.
2. We're into Manga comics and ______________________.
3. I'm not mad about rock or ______________________.
4. Peter hasn't got a sister but ______________________.
5. Do you prefer blue or ______________________.
6. He's mad about skiing and ______________________.
7. I'm not interested in classical music or ______________________.

TASK

3 ★★ **Read the notes about Orlando Bloom. Then complete the text.**

Fact file

Name:	Orlando Bloom
From:	Canterbury, UK
Family:	a sister, Samantha
Pets:	two dogs, Essa and Sidi
Hobbies:	surfing, snowboarding
Not interested in:	computers, the internet
Favourite actors:	Johnny Depp, Brad Pitt
Favourite food:	pizza or pasta



All about Orlando ...

Orlando Bloom is a famous actor and he's in the film *Pirates of the Caribbean*. Orlando has got a lot of fans in different countries. ___He's from Canterbury___, a small city in the UK.

1 ______________________ and her name's Samantha. He's mad about animals and 2 ______________________.

Their names are Essa and Sidi. He's also into sport – he likes 3 ______________________, 4 ______________________, computers or chatting to people on the internet. He prefers meeting his friends in a café.

At home, Orlando likes watching films or DVDs – his favourite actors are 5 ______________________.

He likes Italian restaurants and he usually prefers 6 ______________________.

4 ★★★ **Write about a brother, sister or friend. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.**

MY EVALUATION **Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.**

■□□□ *I need to try this again.* ■■■□ *I am happy with this.*

■■□□ *I could do this better.* ■■■■ *I can do this very well.*

VOCABULARY ■ Free time

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

chatting sport watching photography meeting cycling music

1 Jack is into ___________, especially football.
2 I love ___________ on the internet with my friends.
3 Jessica likes ___________. She's got a new bike.
4 He's got a camera. He's mad about ___________.
5 We hate ___________ TV. It's boring.
6 I like ___________ my friends in the café.
7 She isn't interested in ___________ and she really hates hip hop.

I can talk about my hobbies and interests.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

READING ■ What are you into?

2 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

mad fan especially good prefer can't stand

Adam My brother's really [1]___________ at sport, [2]___________ volleyball. What about you?
Ollie Volleyball? It's very difficult – I [3]___________ it! I [4]___________ basketball – it's really easy.
Adam Yes, my sister is [5]___________ about basketball. She's a Harlem Globetrotter's [6]___________. They're a very popular team.

I can understand a text about people's interests.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ *have got*

3 Look at the table. Then complete the sentences with *has got, have got, hasn't got, haven't got.*

	dog	camera	laptop
Cara	✓	✗	✓
Ben and Sam	✗	✓	✗

1 Cara ___________ a dog.
2 Ben and Sam ___________ a laptop.
3 Cara ___________ a camera.
4 Ben and Sam ___________ a dog.
5 Cara ___________ a laptop.
6 Ben and Sam ___________ a camera.

I can talk about possessions.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Hobbies and interests

4 Choose the correct answers.

1 I've got CDs by Leona Lewis and Beyoncé. They're really good ______.
a players b singers c actors d directors
2 He's mad about music. He's in a hip hop ______.
a match b team c group d programme
3 Our school has got a ______ on the internet.
a website b mouse c email d director
4 She likes ______ films. *Star Wars* is her favourite.
a classical b hip hop c science fiction d match
5 The football ______ is on Saturday.
a group b match c player d camera
6 I've got ______ from my friend.
a an email b a website c a programme d a mouse

I can understand people talking about their hobbies and interests.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Interrogative pronouns

5 Read the answers and complete the questions with an interrogative pronoun.

1 __________'s your father from?
Portugal.
2 __________'s the English exam?
On Thursday.
3 __________ are you?
Eleven.
4 __________ brothers have you got?
Two.
5 __________'s your favourite DVD?
Titanic.
6 __________'s your best friend?
Michael.

I can ask and answer general knowledge questions.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

SPEAKING ■ Meeting people

6 Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

How are things   See you later then
Good to meet you   What part of Australia
This is Sam   Are you into photography

Maria Hello, Karl.
1______________________?
Karl Not bad, thanks.
2______________________. He's my cousin. He's from Australia.
Maria Hi, Sam.
3______________________.
Sam And you. Hey, that's a cool camera.
4______________________?
Maria Yes, but I'm not very good at it.
5______________________ are you from?
Sam I'm from Sydney.
Maria That's interesting.
6______________________.
Sam Yeah. See you later.

I can greet and introduce people.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

WRITING ■ An email

7 Choose the correct answers in these sentences from an email.



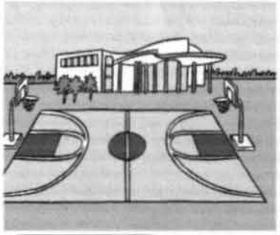
1 Hi! I'm a student ______ Seaford School.
a for **b** at **c** about **d** into
2 I'm really ______ pop music.
a about **b** for **c** into **d** to
3 I like sport and I'm good ______ hockey.
a to **b** for **c** about **d** at
4 What ______ you?
a about **b** if **c** for **d** into
5 Send a photo ______ you've got one.
a for **b** at **c** about **d** if
6 Bye ______ now!
a to **b** for **c** at **d** into

I can write an email about myself.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

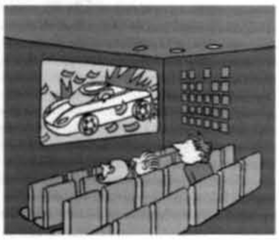
2 City to city

VOCABULARY ■ Places in a town

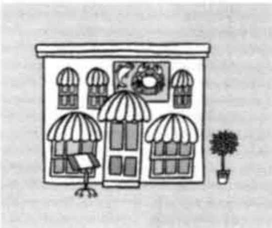
1 ★ **Look at the pictures and choose the correct words.**



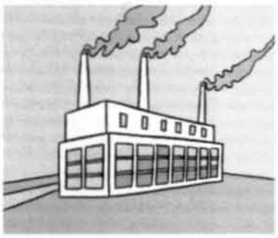
(sports centre) / shopping centre



1 café / cinema



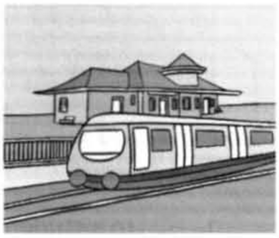
2 restaurant / shop



3 factory / hospital



4 car park / school



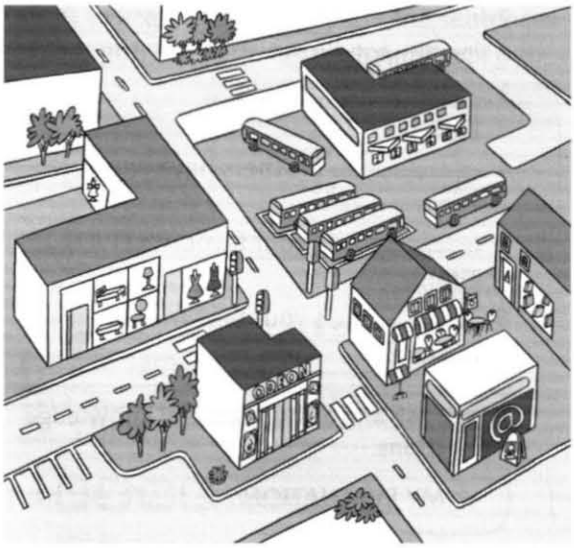
5 train station / library

2 ★★ **Complete the words in the sentences.**

She's got a very bad leg. She's in h o s p i t a l.

1 My dog loves swimming. He's in the r _ _ _ _.
2 They're o _ _ _ _ _ _. They aren't shops.
3 We haven't got any milk. We're at the s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
4 He's interested in Picasso. He's at the a _ _ g _ _ _ _ _ _.
5 We're in my f _ _ _. It's near my school.
6 The b _ _ s _ _ _ _ _ _ is in town.
7 There aren't any cars in the c _ _ p _ _ _.
8 The s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ c _ _ _ _ _ is near the train station.

3 ★★ **Look at the picture. Write four more sentences about places you can see and four sentences about places you can't see.**



There's a café.

1 __________
2 __________
3 __________
4 __________
5 __________
6 __________
7 __________
8 __________

4 ★★★ **Complete the sentences about your town.**

My town has got *a bus station*.

1 My house is near __________.
2 My school is next to __________.
3 There's a __________ in my town.
4 There isn't a __________.
5 There aren't any __________.
6 There are some __________.
7 My mum likes the library, but I prefer __________.
8 The shops __________.

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ *there is, there are + a, an, some* and *any* • *Is there ...?, Are there ...?*

there is, there are + a, an, some and *any*

1 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

aren't a isn't any ~~is~~ an are some

Affirmative	
Singular	**Plural**
There [1] *is* [2]_____ park near here.	There [3]_____ [4]_____ people in the library.
Negative	
Singular	**Plural**
There [5]_____ [6]_____ art gallery.	There [7]_____ [8]_____ shops here.

2 ★★ **Write affirmative ✓ and negative ✗ sentences using *there is* / *there are*. Use *a, an, some* or *any*.**

supermarket ✓

There's a supermarket.

1 schools ✓

______

2 cafés ✗

______

3 restaurant near the cinema ✗

______

4 library next to the supermarket ✓

______

5 car parks ✗

______

6 train station ✓

______

7 shops at the train station ✗

______

8 offices near the park ✓

______

9 cinema near the shops ✓

______

10 art gallery ✗

______

Is there ...?, Are there ...?

3 ★★ **Write questions and answers.**

supermarket / yes

Is there a supermarket? Yes, there is.

restaurants / three

How many restaurants are there?

There are three.

1 schools / two

______

______

2 cafés / no

______

______

3 flats / yes

______

______

4 library / no

______

______

5 shops / four

______

______

6 art gallery / yes

______

______

4 ★★★ **Write questions and sentences using words from the lists.**

two	park	in my town
a	shops	in your town
many	libraries	near the school
an	office	next to the park
any	schools	where I live
some	cinemas	where you live
four	restaurant	are there
three	art gallery	near the shops

Are there any cinemas where you live?

1 Are there ______?

2 Is there ______?

3 How ______?

4 How ______?

5 There are ______.

6 There is ______.

7 There aren't ______.

8 There isn't ______.

VOCABULARY ■ Describing places

1 ★ **Find seven more adjectives. Write the adjectives under positive ☺ or negative ☹.**

Q	U	I	E	T	U	N	Z	L	Y
K	A	S	C	V	Q	O	Y	P	S
Y	D	I	R	T	Y	I	E	R	A
H	C	J	E	B	W	S	H	E	O
U	G	L	Y	N	X	Y	O	T	N
B	F	A	Q	S	K	P	Z	T	D
W	C	L	E	A	N	T	C	Y	E
V	E	X	M	F	U	J	T	L	R
D	A	N	G	E	R	O	U	S	T
C	L	E	E	N	O	R	F	L	I

Positive ☺	Negative ☹
quiet	______
______	______
______	______
______	______

2 ★★ **Look at the picture and correct the adjectives.**



My school is a very ~~modern~~ *old* building. Our classroom is really clean and the students are very quiet – it's very safe at the moment! My teacher is quite ugly, and she's really nice and unfriendly.

3 ★★ **Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with an adjective.**



The office is quite *dirty*.



1 The library is very ______.



2 The people aren't very ______.



3 The shop is really ______.



4 The park is really ______.



5 The buildings in the city are very ______.

4 ★★★ **Complete the sentences with adjectives from exercise 1 and *very*, *quite* and *really*.**

I live in *a very modern, friendly city*.

1 I live on a ______ street.
2 My house / flat is ______.
3 My school is a ______ building.
4 The students are ______.
5 The shopping centre near my house / flat is ______.
6 The park in my town is ______.
7 The supermarket isn't ______.
8 The library in my school ______.

Comparative adjectives

1 ★ **Write the comparative forms of the adjectives in the box.**

bad big ~~clean~~ dangerous dirty good popular pretty quiet safe far expensive

Short adjectives
cleaner

Long adjectives

Irregular

2 ★★ **Complete each sentence so that it means the same as the first sentence. Use the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.**

London is bigger than Paris. (small)

Paris is smaller than London.

1 The library is older than the cinema. (modern)
The cinema ______
______.

2 The bus station is nearer than the train station. (far)
The train station ______
______.

3 These houses are more expensive than those flats. (cheap)
Those flats ______
______.

4 Geneva is quieter than New York. (noisy)
New York ______
______.

5 The sports centre is cleaner than the shopping centre. (dirty)
The shopping centre ______
______.

6 The swimming pool is safer than the river. (dangerous)
The river ______
______.

3 ★★★ **Read the description of two towns, Weston and Kinton. Then write sentences about them using the comparative form of the adjectives.**

> Weston isn't a nice town. It isn't clean, and it's very noisy and dangerous. In Weston, people are really unfriendly. Weston is an ugly town, but its flats aren't very expensive.
>
> Kinton is a really pretty town and it isn't noisy. It's safe and clean too, and the people are really friendly. But it isn't cheap. Flats in Kinton are really expensive!

(noisy) *Weston is noisier than Kinton.*

1 (quiet) ______
2 (clean) ______
3 (dangerous) ______
4 (safe) ______
5 (ugly) ______
6 (cheap) ______
7 (expensive) ______
8 (friendly) ______

Prepositions: *by* and *on*

4 ★★ **Complete the sentences with *by* or *on*.**

It's cheaper *by* bus.

1 A return ticket ______ the train is £15.20.
2 Paris is two hours from here ______ plane.
3 It's about twenty minutes to the shops ______ car.
4 How much is a single ticket ______ the coach?
5 It's more dangerous on foot than ______ car.
6 The park is an hour from here ______ foot.
7 Maria is ______ the plane now.
8 I really hate travelling ______ train.

5 ★★ **Complete the dialogue with *by* or *on*.**

Woman Good morning. Can I help you?
Dylan Yes, I want to visit Liverpool *by* coach or [1]______ train.
Woman It's only two hours from here [2]______ the train. It's faster [3]______ train than [4]______ coach.
Dylan That's interesting.
Woman And the station isn't far. It's ten minutes from here [5]______ foot or two minutes [6]______ the bus.
Dylan Great. Thanks very much.

READING ■ A description of a place



1 ★ **Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.**

Dan's ideal place is ...

a ☐ London b ☐ The British Isles c ☐ Sark

A I'm from London, but I live on Sark, an island in the British Isles.

B London is a fantastic city; it's really big, with amazing buildings and luxury shops, but it's noisy. I'm not into cities – I prefer quieter places.

C Sark is tiny, 5.45 km^2, and its population is small too. There are only about 600 people on the island. There are some small shops and restaurants, one or two offices and one school. But the incredible thing is there are no cars!

D Sark is ideal for cycling, and it's a popular place for tourists. It's really pretty and there are a lot of animals.

E I'm interested in cycling and photography, not shopping or fast cars. That's why my home is here in Sark, not London. It's the perfect place for me.

2 ★★ **Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.**

About the island ___C___

1 Why Dan likes Sark ______

2 Why people are interested in visiting Sark ______

3 Where Dan lives ______

4 About London ______

3 ★★ **Read the text again. Choose the correct answers.**

Dan lives ______.

a in a city

(b on a small island)

c on a big island

1 Sark has got a population of ______ people.
a 60 b 545 c 600

2 On Sark there aren't any ______.
a shops b cars c restaurants

3 The island has got a ______.
a school b tourist office c luxury shop

4 On Sark there are a lot of ______.
a incredible buildings b animals c cities

5 The island is popular with ______.
a boys b people from London c tourists

6 Dan ______ Sark.
a loves b quite likes c hates

4 ★★★ **Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.**

Where does Dan live?

He lives on Sark, an island in the British Isles.

1 Why does Dan think London is a good place to live?

______

2 Why doesn't Dan like living in cities?

______

3 How big is Sark?

______

4 What is special about Sark?

______

5 What do tourists like doing on Sark?

______

6 What is Dan interested in?

______

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ **Look at the words in brackets. Then complete the text with the words in the box.**

tiny ~~fantastic~~ fast incredible enormous amazing luxury

Ruth has got a *fantastic* (very good) job. She's got an 1______ (very big) office in the centre of London. Her office is bigger than my flat! It's in an 2______ (very beautiful and big) building.

Ruth has got a 3______ (very expensive and beautiful) flat near the park and a new car – it's really 4______! It's an 5______ (very surprising) car. I love it! She's got a 6______ (very small) dog – his name is Benji.

WRITING ■ A description of a city

2

Language point: Position of adjectives

1 ★ **Rewrite the sentences with the adjective in the correct place.**

I've got a car. (expensive)

I've got an expensive car.

1 The Burj Khalifa is a building. (spectacular)

2 This is a train station. (very old)

3 There's a park near here. (pretty)

4 My school is next to some flats. (luxury)

5 There are some girls at my school. (really unfriendly) .

6 Max has got a dog. (really noisy)

2 ★★ **Order the words to make sentences.**

dirty / I'm / bus station / a / in

I'm in a dirty bus station.

1 car / really / Jason / got / a / expensive / has

2 a lot of / my / there are / friendly / people / town / in

3 exciting / New York / really / is / city / a

4 modern / library / in / the / building / is / a

5 city / pretty / there / is / a / the / park / near / centre

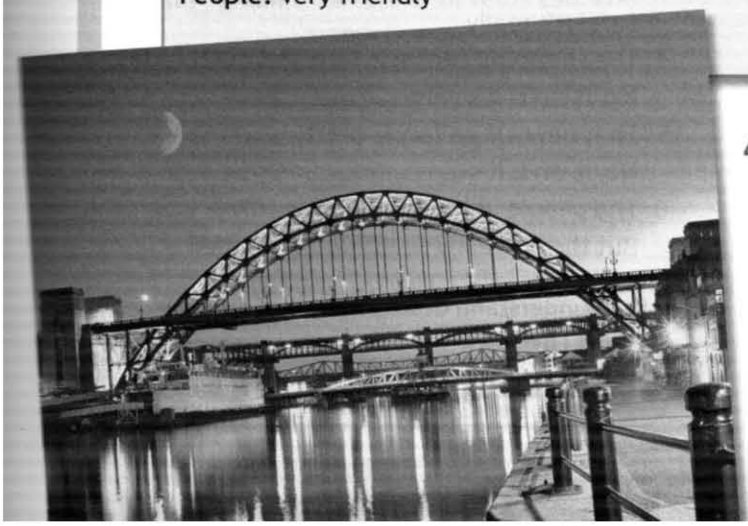
6 got / you've / really / a / flat / modern

TASK

3 ★★ **Read Paul's information about Newcastle. Then complete the text.**

Favourite city: Newcastle
Location: north-east of England
Distance from London: 400 kilometres
Population: 280,000
Facilities: parks, modern shopping centres
Advantages: good for shopping
Football team: Newcastle United
City: really exciting
People: very friendly

Hi, I'm Paul and my favourite city is *Newcastle*. It's in the [1]_______ _______ and it's [2]_______ from London. It's quite a big city and there are [3]_______ people living there. There are [4]_______ _______ and it's a great place [5]_______. Newcastle has got [6]_______ - Newcastle United. I'm one of their fans! Newcastle is a [7]_______ and the people are [8]_______.



4 ★★★ **Write a description of a city. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.**

PROGRESS REVIEW ■ Unit 2

MY EVALUATION **Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.**

■□□□ *I need to try this again.* ■■■□ *I am happy with this.*

■■□□ *I could do this better.* ■■■■ *I can do this very well.*

VOCABULARY ■ Places in a town

1 Complete the words in the sentences.

1 There's a good film at the c _ _ _ _ _.
2 This Italian r _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is expensive!
3 There are a lot of books in this l _ _ _ _ _ _.
4 Ben loves tennis – he's at the s _ _ _ _ _ c _ _ _ _ _ now.
5 We haven't got any coffee. Please go to the s _ _ _ _ for me.
6 My father is at work. He's in one of those big o _ _ _ _ _ _.
7 Where's your car? It's in the c _ _ p _ _ _.
8 My mother is a doctor at the h _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
9 We haven't got a car – we go to the b _ _ s _ _ _ _ _ _ every day.
10 I'm a student at the High s _ _ _ _ _ near here.

I can describe a town I know.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

READING ■ A description of a modern city

2 Choose the correct answers.

1 My favourite city is Tokyo. It's ______.
a luxury **b** amazing **c** tiny
2 The film stars are in a ______ hotel in London. It's very expensive.
a enormous **b** incredible **c** luxury
3 Your new poster is really big. It's ______.
a enormous **b** tiny **c** fast
4 That book is very interesting. It's ______.
a luxury **b** fantastic **c** fast
5 Your dog is really small. It's ______.
a luxury **b** enormous **c** tiny
6 The trains are very ______. It's only 30 minutes to London from here.
a fast **b** enormous **c** tiny
7 The library has got 50,000 books – it's ______.
a luxury **b** incredible **c** fast

I can understand an article about a city.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ *Is there ...?, Are there ...?*

3 Look at the table and write questions and short answers.

shops	three	libraries	two
schools	✓	hospital	✗
park	✗	Internet café	✓

1 How many ______? There are ______.
2 Are there ______? Yes, ______.
3 Is there ______
4 ______
5 ______
6 ______

I can ask and answer questions about my ideal place to live.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Describing places

4 Complete the dialogues with the adjectives in the box.

old dangerous noisy unfriendly clean ugly

1 This park is quite dirty.
No, it isn't. It's really ______.
2 My city is very modern.
Well, my town is ______.
3 Cycling in this town is safe.
Safe! It's really ______.
4 The shopping centre is nice and quiet today.
No, it isn't! It's very ______.
5 That new art gallery is pretty.
No, it isn't. It's ______.
6 The people in the café are friendly.
But they're really ______ to me!

I can understand descriptions and describe where I live.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Comparative adjectives

5 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box. Use the comparative form.

dangerous	long	expensive	tall
clean	unfriendly	pretty	noisy

1 The Empire State Building is ________ than the Eiffel Tower.
2 The River Nile is ________ than the River Thames.
3 Is your town ________ than New York? No, it's really safe.
4 That plane ticket to Rome is 1,000 euros! It's ________ than the train.
5 This park is beautiful. It's ________ than the ugly park near my home.
6 The air in my town is ________ than the air in this city.
7 London is ________ than my village. My village is quiet!
8 The people in your town are ________ than the people in my town.

I can compare places in different countries.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

SPEAKING ■ Asking for travel information

6 Put the dialogue in the correct order. Number the sentences.

a □ **Adam** Yes, please. I want to visit Edinburgh. How far is it from here?
b □ **Man** Hello. Can I help you?
c □ **Adam** OK. Thanks very much.
d □ **Man** A return ticket is £50. The coaches are cheaper.
e □ **Adam** How much is a return train ticket?
f □ **Man** It's about 90 minutes from here on the train.

I can ask for travel information.
MY EVALUATION □□□□



WRITING ■ A description of a town

7 Order the words to make sentences.

1 is / Bristol / exciting / city / very / a
____
2 west / of / it's / the / England / in
____
3 population / got / of / a / 500,000 / it's /
____
4 favourite / place / my / art gallery / is / the
____
5 are / great / there / shops / some
____
6 football / it's / two / teams / got
____
7 like / I / Bristol / it's / because / place / friendly / a
____
8 kilometres / about / it's / 190 / London / from
____

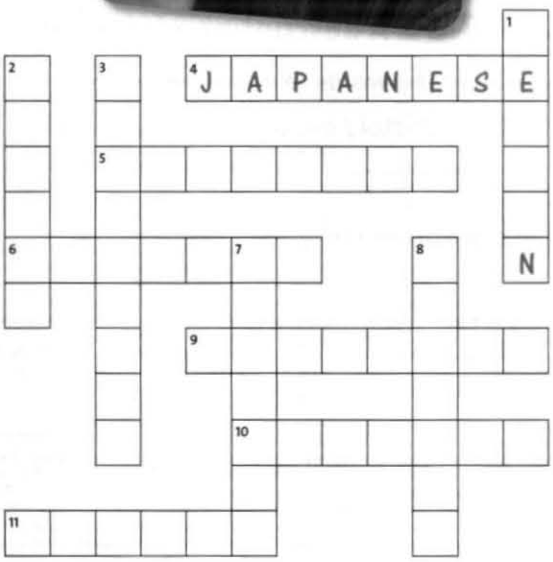
I can write about a town or city I like.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

3 Around the world

VOCABULARY ■ Countries, nationalities and languages

1 ★ **Complete the crossword.**





ACROSS

4 Hiroko is from Japan. He's ... .
5 Joey is from the USA. He's ... .
6 Ye Ming is from China. He's ... .
9 Kim and Tyler are from Canada. They're ... .
10 Carla is from Italy. She's ... .
11 Eva is from Poland. She's ... .

DOWN

1 Karl and Heidi are from Germany. They're ... .
2 Jean Claude is from France. He's ... .
3 Luiz is from Brazil. He's ... .
7 Diego and Jaime are from Spain. They're ... .
8 Tom is from the UK. He's ... .

2 ★★ **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**



~~German~~	Spanish
American	Australia
Germany	Spain
Australian	the USA

Claudia Schiffer is ___*German*___.

1 Barack Obama is ________.
2 Michael Schumacher is from ________.
3 Nicole Kidman is ________.
4 Penelope Cruz is from ________.
5 Robert Pattinson is from ________.
6 Kylie Minogue is from ________.
7 Rafael Nadal is ________.

3 ★★ **Complete the sentences. Write the country, nationality or language.**

Toledo and Granada are in ___*Spain*___.

1 Keiko is from Japan. She speaks ________.
2 Ottawa is the capital of ________.
3 Paris and Toulouse are in ________.
4 Artur is Polish. He's from ________.
5 Beijing is the capital city of ________.
6 Pizza and spaghetti are famous ________ foods.
7 The 2012 Olympics are in London, in ________.
8 Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia are in ________.

4 ★★★ **Complete the sentences with countries, nationalities or languages.**

My mother speaks ___*French and German*___.

1 I speak ________.
2 I think ________ is an easy language.
3 I've got friends from ________.
4 My family like ________ food.
5 My teacher speaks ________.
6 At my school we study ________.

1 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

~~live~~ doesn't don't live don't lives

Affirmative
I / You [1] __live__ in London.
He / She [2] ______ in Berlin.
We / You / They [3] ______ in Paris.
Negative
I / You [4] ______ speak Spanish.
He / She [5] ______ speak Mandarin.
We / You / They [6] ______ speak French.

2 ★★ **Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

Language file



Hi! My name's Mohammed. I'm twelve and I'm from Casablanca in Morocco. I __speak__ (speak) three languages – Arabic, French and English. At home, we always [1] ______ (use) Arabic or French – my parents [2] ______ (not speak) English. I [3] ______ (go) to an international school and we [4] ______ (speak) French in class. We also [5] ______ (study) English for four or five hours a week. My teacher, Monsieur Joubert, is very clever – he [6] ______ (speak) six languages, but he [7] ______ (not speak) very good Arabic! Sometimes my best friend Yusuf [8] ______ (use) Arabic in class, but Monsieur Joubert [9] ______ (not understand)!

3 ★★ **Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in the box.**

like use study go ~~do~~ watch read play

Irene __does__ her homework with a friend.

1 Tom and Emma ______ to a language school on Mondays.
2 Freddie ______ German at school.
3 We ______ English pop music.
4 My grandmother is from Poland and she ______ films in Polish.
5 Olivier and Pascal ______ French books with their father.
6 I ______ a dictionary in my Italian class.
7 He ______ American computer games.

4 ★★★ **What do these students do after school every day? Write four affirmative ✓ and four negative ✗ sentences.**





	James	Lucy
read books and comics at your home	✓	✗
study Spanish at a language school	✗	✓
play football with friends	✓	✗
go to music lessons	✗	✓
chat on the internet with friends	✓	✓
watch DVDs at home	✗	✗

James __reads books and comics at home__.
1 Lucy ______.
2 James ______.
3 Lucy ______.
4 James and Lucy ______.

Lucy __doesn't read books and comics at home__.
5 James ______.
6 Lucy ______.
7 James ______.
8 James and Lucy ______.

VOCABULARY ■ Routines

1 ★ **Match sentence halves 1–7 with a–g.**

1 My dad starts — b
2 I get
3 You have
4 He finishes
5 She watches
6 They do
7 I go

a lunch at school.
b work at 8.00.
c TV after school.
d up at 6.30 in the morning.
e homework in the evening.
f to bed before 9.30.
g work at five o'clock.

2 ★★ **Complete the words in the sentences.**



I g *e* *t* u *p* at 7.30.



1 She s _ _ _ _ _ w _ _ _ at the office at 9.30.



2 They h _ _ _ l _ _ _ _ in a café.



3 He w _ _ _ _ _ _ T _ at home.



4 I d _ m _ h _ _ _ _ _ _ _ in my bedroom.



5 He g _ _ _ t _ b _ _ at nine o'clock.

3 ★★ **Choose the correct answers.**

We don't get ______ at 7.00 on Saturdays.
a to (b up) c start d go

1 My teacher ______ work at 7.30.
a starts b goes c gets d watches
2 They ______ TV after dinner.
a have b go c watch d start
3 Karen ______ work at about five o'clock.
a finishes b goes c has d gets
4 You don't ______ to bed at eleven o'clock.
a start b go c watch d finish
5 I always ______ my homework with friends.
a go b have c watch d do
6 She doesn't ______ lunch in a restaurant.
a go b start c have d finish

4 ★★ **Dominic is a radio DJ. Complete the sentences about him using the correct form of the verbs in the box. Then put the sentences in the correct order.**

start have watch get go finish

a [ ] He ______ work at six o'clock in the morning.
b [ ] He ______ TV in the evening – often a film.
c [1] Dominic *gets* up at five o'clock.
d [ ] He ______ work after lunch.
e [ ] He ______ to bed at 10.00. He's really tired!
f [ ] He ______ lunch with his friends at 12.30.

5 ★★★ **Complete the text.**

Clara doesn't go to school. She studies at home with her mother.

'I [1] *get up* at about seven o'clock. After breakfast it's time for my lessons and we [2] ______ work at about nine o'clock. We usually have an English or French lesson. It's always interesting with my mum!

At 1.30 we [3] ______ ______. I usually have a sandwich. At about 3.00 it's the end of my 'school' day and we [4] ______ work. After that I sometimes [5] ______ ______ or a DVD for an hour. I love *The Simpsons*! In the evening I [6] ______ ______ ______ at the desk in my bedroom. Then I [7] ______ ______ ______ at about 9.30.'

Present simple: questions

1 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

do Does ~~Do~~ doesn't don't Do don't does do

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
[1] _Do_ I / you work?	Yes, I / you [2] ______.	No, I / you [3] ______.
[4] ______ he / she / it work?	Yes, he / she / it [5] ______.	No, he / she / it [6] ______.
[7] ______ we / you / they work?	Yes, we / you / they [8] ______.	No, we / you / they [9] ______.

2 ★★ **Order the words to make questions.**

like / do / you / your / school / new

Do you like your new school?

1 near / the / school / you / live / do

2 you / speak / English / do

3 like / you / do / animals

4 your / friend / does / football / like

5 your / work / parents / do

6 teacher / does / your / use / computer / a / class / in

3 ★★ **Cheryl Lane is a singer. Write the interview questions.**

(where / you / live?)

Where do you live?

In London and Los Angeles.

1 (you / prefer / London or Los Angeles?)

______?

I prefer London.

2 (what / your boyfriend / do?)

______?

He's a footballer.

3 (he / like / your music?)

______?

Yes, he's a big fan!

4 (how often / you work?)

______?

Every day.

5 (how / you and your band / travel to concerts?)

______?

By coach or plane.

6 (when / your friends / come to your concerts?)

______?

When I play in London.

Adverbs of frequency

4 ★★ **Write the sentences with the adverb of frequency in the correct position.**

He gets up before 6.00. (always)

He always gets up before 6.00.

1 I go to school on Sundays. (never)

2 Science fiction films are interesting. (usually)

3 We have lunch at our school. (always)

4 You watch films in the evening. (often)

5 My teacher is friendly. (always)

6 She starts work at 8.30. (sometimes)

5 ★★★ **Write the questions. Look at the words in bold to help you choose the correct question word.**

Where do they live?

They live in the **north of England**.

1 ______?

I travel to work **by bus**.

2 ______?

She goes to **Spain** in the summer.

3 ______?

I visit my grandparents **at the weekend**.

4 ______?

They get up at **half past eight**.

5 ______?

He likes **science fiction books**.

6 ______?

I watch TV **every evening**.

READING ■ A cosmopolitan city

1 ★ Read the text. How many nationalities and languages are mentioned? Tick ✓ the correct box.

a ☐ four b ☐ five c ☐ six



Hi, Erin!

A I'm in the Canadian city of Montreal with my mum and dad. It's a fantastic city. My aunt lives here and we're with her for a month.

B Montreal is a very interesting place. It's the biggest bilingual city in the world – a lot of people speak English and French. People speak to me in French in the shops, but when I don't understand they speak in perfect English!

C Mum speaks French fluently. She uses her French every day but she doesn't understand some Canadian French words.

D Montreal is very friendly and there are people from many different countries. We go to Italian cafés in the 'Little Italy' part of the city or to Chinese restaurants in the 'Chinatown' area.

E My favourite place is the Mount Royal Park – it's got an amazing view of the city.

Lots of love,

Rosa

2 ★★ Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.

Places to eat D

1 Family
2 Different languages
3 A place to visit
4 Rosa's mother

3 ★★ Read the text again. Complete the sentences.

Rosa is in *Canada*.

1 Rosa is in Montreal with her ______.
2 She's in Montreal for ______ weeks.
3 People in Montreal speak ______.
4 Rosa's mother doesn't understand some ______.
5 People from ______ live in Montreal.
6 Rosa's favourite place is the ______.

4 ★★★ Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.

Where does Rosa's aunt live?

She lives in Montreal.

1 How long is Rosa with her aunt?
______
2 What does Rosa think of Montreal?
______
3 Is Rosa good at French?
______
4 What does Rosa's mother do every day?
______
5 Where does Rosa eat?
______
6 Why does Rosa like the Mount Royal Park?
______

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ Complete the sentences using the plural form of the words in the box.

country	person	shop	~~family~~	word
class	student	nationality		

There are two Italian *families* in our road.

1 My father visits a number of ______ for his work – he's in Germany now.
2 How many ______ are on this train? More than six hundred, I think.
3 London is very cosmopolitan. There are a lot of different ______ in the city.
4 I don't like supermarkets. I prefer small ______.
5 At our school we have different ______ for boys and girls.
6 There are a lot of art ______ at the university.
7 Carlos speaks two English ______, 'hello' and 'goodbye'.

Language point: Punctuation

1 ★ **Rewrite the sentences using capital letters.**

my teacher likes british and american films.

My teacher likes British and American films.

1 at school, we speak german and english.

2 there's a great chinese restaurant in toronto.

3 my cousin is from italy and he speaks italian.

4 we study french at our school in ottawa.

5 the pacific ocean is to the west of canada.

6 there are people from asia in quebec.

2 ★★ **Rewrite the sentences using commas, full stops and capital letters.**

hugo speaks spanish polish german and french he doesn't speak italian

Hugo speaks Spanish, Polish, German and French.

He doesn't speak Italian.

1 lucy is american she comes from new york

2 i like tennis golf and cycling i don't like football

3 there are students from france italy and china

4 we learn french english german and turkish

5 sharif works in a factory in bangladesh

6 i live in leeds it's a big city in england

TASK

3 ★★ **Amber is on a German language course in Luxemburg. She has writen a letter to her friend about her class. Look at the notes and complete the letter.**

The country:
Luxemburg – tiny
Borders with France, Germany and Belgium
Capital – Luxemburg city

The class:
15 students / 5 different countries (England, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey)

Languages:
French / English / Spanish / Italian / Turkish

Our German:
me – quite good
my Spanish friend Paula – fantastic

Things for me to learn:
learn more German words
speak German fluently

Language learning ideas:
listen to the radio
read German magazines

Dear Rebecca,

I'm on a German language course in Luxemburg for two weeks. Luxemburg is a *tiny* country.
It's got borders with 1 ______.
My language school is in the capital – 2 ______.
In my class there are 3 ______.
They are from 4 ______.
The students in my class 5speak ______.
My German 6 ______,
but my Spanish friend Paula speaks 7 ______.
I want to 8 ______
I think it's good to 9 ______.
See you soon,
Amber xx

4 ★★★ **Imagine that you are on an English language course in Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. Write a letter to a friend about your class and your English.**

PROGRESS REVIEW ■ Unit 3

MY EVALUATION **Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.**

■□□□ *I need to try this again.* ■■■□ *I am happy with this.*

■■□□ *I could do this better.* ■■■■ *I can do this very well.*

VOCABULARY ■ Countries, nationalities and languages

1 Complete the sentences with a country, nationality or language.

1 Is he from France? No, but his mother is ___________.
2 My friends Naomi and Kenji are from Japan. They're ___________.
3 Where are the cities of New York and Miami? They're in ___________.
4 My father is from Poland. He speaks ___________.
5 I love big pizzas. ___________ food is my favourite!
6 Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver are cities in ___________.
7 She lives in ___________ but she doesn't speak Spanish.
8 Do you like music from Brazil? Yes, I do. I love ___________ music.
9 We're German and we're from Berlin. It's the capital of ___________.
10 Sydney is an Australian city. It's in the south of ___________.

I can talk about countries, nationalities and languages.

MY EVALUATION □□□□

READING ■ A cosmopolitan city

2 Complete the sentences using the plural form of one of the words in brackets.

1 My favourite English ___________ are amazing and incredible! (nationality / word)
2 There are hundreds of ___________ in this shopping centre. (shop / class)
3 Are there a lot of ___________ in the library today? Yes, it's quite noisy. (country / person)
4 Do you like your English ___________? (nationality / class)
5 Children speak different languages at my school. There are a lot of different ___________ (country / nationality)
6 Two ___________ at my school are from Germany. (student / class)
7 What are your favourite ___________? France and Spain. (country / shop)
8 There are some Brazilian ___________ in those new flats. (family / word)

I can understand an article about people living in London.

MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present simple: affirmative and negative

3 Write sentences using the present simple affirmative and negative.

1 my mother / go to work / at 10.00
____
____
2 we / not learn Spanish / at school
____
____
3 I / watch a film / every weekend
____
____
4 he / not live / in a big city
____
____
5 she / study / Japanese and German
____
____
6 they / not like / Chinese food
____
____

I can use the present simple to talk about facts and routines.

MY EVALUATION □□□□

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Routines

4 Sara works for a magazine and she studies Italian at a language school. Complete the sentences about her.

1 I g__________ u__________ at seven o'clock. It's early for me!
2 I s__________ w__________ at the office at about half past nine.
3 I h__________ l__________ at 2.00. I often have soup.
4 I f__________ w__________ at five o'clock. It's time to go home!
5 I d__________ m__________ h__________ in my room at about 7.30.
6 At 9.00 I w__________ T__________ or listen to music.
7 At 11.00 I g__________ t__________ b__________.

I can talk about daily routines.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present simple: questions

5 Complete the dialogues.

1 ____________________
(you / live) near here?
Yes, I do. I live in those flats.
2 Where ____________________
(your father / work)?
In a factory not far from here.
3 What ____________________
(you and your friends / do) at the weekend?
We go to the sports centre in town.
4 How often ____________________
(your best friend / visit) you?
Every day. She's very popular with my family!
5 ____________________
(your best friend / like) hip hop music?
Yes, she does. She loves modern music.
6 What time ____________________
(you / go) to school?
About 8.00, but I'm usually late!

I can ask people about their routines and habits.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

SPEAKING ■ Talking about likes and dislikes

6 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

playing about mind hate do really watching

Robbie What [1]__________ you like doing?
Joe I really enjoy [2]__________ tennis with my dad. He's fantastic! What [3]__________ you?
Robbie I [4]__________ doing sport! It's boring! I like [5]__________ black and white films on TV with my friends.
Joe But they're [6]__________ bad! I don't [7]__________ listening to classical music, but I hate old films!

I can talk about things I like and don't like doing.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

WRITING ■ Country and language report

7 Choose the correct answers.

1 Mexico has got a border _____ the USA.
a of **b** with **c** for **d** up
2 The Pacific Ocean is _____ the west of Mexico.
a to **b** from **c** in **d** of
3 _____ Mexicans speak Spanish.
a More **b** A lot **c** Most **d** Less
4 Spanish is the _____ language in Mexico City.
a main **b** currency **c** area **d** office
5 But _____ from other countries live in Mexico city too.
a population **b** people **c** persons **d** nations
6 In _____, there are people from Guatemala and Venezuela in Mexico.
a most **b** mostly **c** particularly **d** particular

I can write a report about a country.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

4 The wild side

VOCABULARY ■ Animals

1 ★ Label the photos with nine of the words in the box.

snake frog elephant bear parrot ~~owl~~ shark crocodile whale spider seal butterfly falcon chameleon fly human



owl



1 ______



2 ______



3 ______



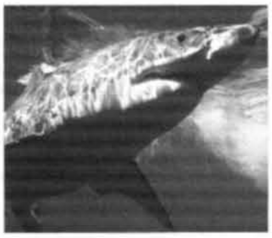
4 ______



5 ______



6 ______



7 ______



8 ______



9 ______

2 ★★ Do the *Animal quiz.*

Animal quiz: Who am I?

I've got a big nose, I live for up to seventy years and I'm 6,000 kilos. *elephant*

1 I'm blue, green and yellow, I live in Brazil and I fly. ______

2 I've got four small legs and a very big mouth. I eat animals. ______

3 I live for seventy years. I swim in the sea. I'm 136,000 kilos. ______

4 I'm different colours. I like flowers. I fly but I'm not a bird. ______

5 I've got big eyes. I'm grey or brown and I eat seven kilos of fish every day. ______

6 I eat insects. I've got eight legs. ______

3 ★★ Complete the table with the words in the box. Use some of the words twice.

elephant butterfly crocodile falcon human owl ~~parrot~~ shark seal whale bear

fly	*parrot*
swim	
two legs	
four legs	

4 ★★★ Write affirmative and negative sentences about six of the animals in exercise 3.

A parrot doesn't swim. It's got two legs.

1 ______

2 ______

3 ______

4 ______

5 ______

______

6 ______

______

1 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box**

~~am~~ are am not aren't is isn't

Affirmative	
I [1] *am*	
He / She / It [2] ______	studying.
You / We / You / They [3] ______	
Negative	
I [4] ______	
He / She / It [5] ______	reading.
You / We / You / They [6] ______	

2 ★★ **Complete the sentences using the *-ing* form of the verbs in brackets.**

She *'s living* (live) with her grandparents at the moment.

1 Jacob ____________ (watch) TV.
2 Mum and dad ____________ (fly) to Spain.
3 Your cat ____________ (sit) on my bed!
4 Dad ____________ (practise) the guitar.
5 We ____________ (run) in the park.
6 The bus ____________ (stop) near the shops.

3 ★★ **What are they doing? Write sentences using the phrases in the box in the present continuous.**

play basketball write an email go to bed swim ~~make dinner~~ watch a film do an exam

Clara is in the kitchen.
She's making dinner.

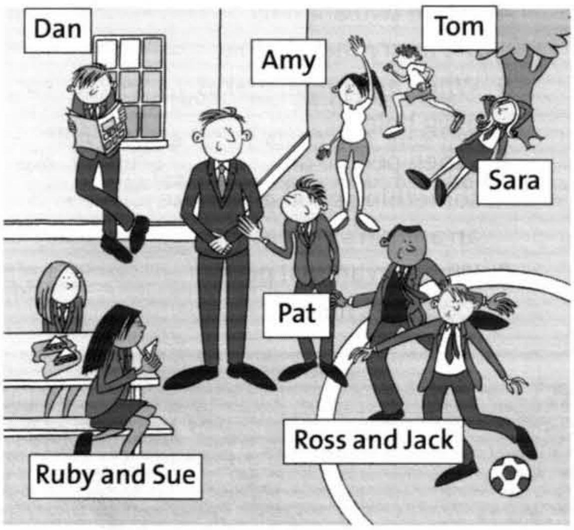
1 Rachel is at the computer.
____
2 Daniel and Max are at the sports centre.
____
3 Zak is in the classroom.
____
4 Callum is in his bedroom.
____
5 Samuel and Anna are at the cinema.
____
6 The dog is in the river.
____

4 ★★ **Write affirmative ✓ or negative ✗ sentences.**

he / watch / a programme about bears ✗
He isn't watching a programme about bears.

1 they / listen / to music ✗
____
2 we / eat / dinner at home ✓
____
3 she / play / tennis in the park ✓
____
4 we / study / snakes at school ✗
____
5 you / write / an email in English ✗
____
6 they / visit / some friends ✓
____
7 he / look / at the teacher ✗
____

5 ★★★ **Write affirmative and negative sentences about the picture. Use the present continuous.**



Pat is talking to the teacher.
Dan isn't sleeping.

1 ____________
2 ____________
3 ____________
4 ____________
5 ____________
6 ____________
7 ____________
8 ____________

VOCABULARY ■ Verbs: animal behaviour

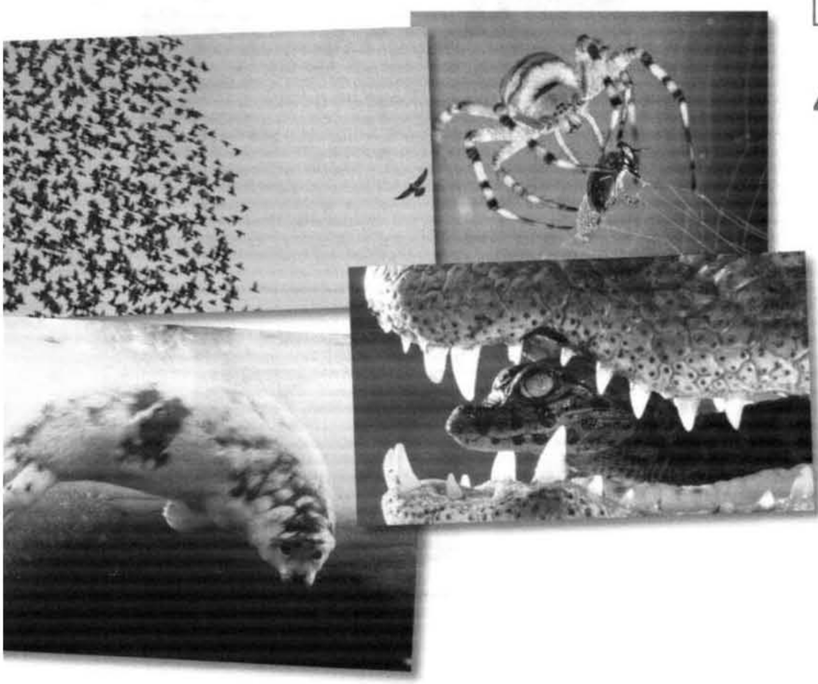
1 ★ **Find eleven more verbs.**

P	R	O	T	E	C	T	H	Z	R	Y	H
N	F	H	I	D	E	Q	V	K	O	B	W
H	E	X	W	C	H	A	S	E	E	U	P
U	E	J	R	G	A	X	V	Y	Q	T	L
N	D	C	A	T	C	H	D	F	U	L	A
T	Q	B	K	C	T	J	V	I	C	E	Y
G	K	U	D	E	A	T	R	G	L	Z	W
D	Y	I	Y	X	N	W	E	H	K	R	I
I	V	L	Q	H	E	L	P	T	G	Y	T
G	Z	D	B	S	Q	D	S	K	V	C	H

2 ★★ **Match definitions 1–7 with words a–g.**

1 When an animal gives food to its babies. — b
2 When people run after an animal and kill it for food or sport.
3 When an animal makes a house or something new.
4 When two animals are angry they do this.
5 When an animal makes a big hole.
6 When people do something good and make an animal's life easier.
7 When an animal puts food in its mouth.

a build
b feed
c fight
d hunt
e eat
f dig
g help



3 ★★ **Complete the text with the words in the box.**

feed hide ~~chase~~ eat catch dig protect

Black bears



American black bears aren't dangerous and they don't usually __chase__ or attack people. Bears are quiet animals. When they see people they sometimes [1]__________ in trees.

Bears [2]__________ a lot every day – especially insects. They often [3]______ holes and look for them.

Bears also like the water; they sometimes swim in rivers and [4]__________ fish in their big mouths.

Black bears have babies every two years. The mothers [5]__________ the babies on milk and later on insects.

Pollution and construction are changing the habitats of the black bear. They're now in danger. It's important to [6]__________ them.

4 ★★★ **Write sentences about the animals in the photos using the present continuous affirmative and negative.**

The spider is catching the fly. It isn't protecting the fly.

1 ______________________________
____

2 ______________________________
____

3 ______________________________
____

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present continuous: questions • Present continuous and present simple

Present continuous: questions

1 ★ Complete the table with the words in the box.

aren't am is ~~Am~~ 'm not Are isn't are Is

Questions	Short answers
[1] *Am* I listening?	Yes, I [2]______. No, I [3]______.
[4]______ he / she / it listening?	Yes, he / she / it [5]______. No, he / she / it [6]______.
[7]______ we / you / they listening?	Yes, we / you / they [8]______. No, we / you / they [9]______.

2 ★★ Order the words to make questions. Then match them with answers a–g.

speaking / who / she / is / to

Who is she speaking to? ____ *c*

1 going / you / where / are

________________ ____

2 is / what / he / doing

________________ ____

3 are / listening / what / they / to

________________ ____

4 studying / she / is / what

________________ ____

5 writing / to / who / you / are

________________ ____

6 they / eating / are / what

________________ ____

a To the train station.
b My friend Paula.
c Her mother.
d English pop songs.
e Playing tennis.
f Bread and cheese.
g French and German.

Present continuous and present simple

3 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

are watching ~~study~~ isn't working plays 's playing doesn't work watch

At my school I *study* French and Spanish.

1 Mark is at the park now. He ________ football.
2 Cara and Rosa ________ TV for hours every day.
3 My dad ________ at the factory today. He's on holiday.
4 Where are Ben and Sam? They ________ a film about animals.
5 Maria is into sport. She ________ basketball every week.
6 My mum is a doctor. She ________ in an office.

4 ★★ Complete the letter with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Hi Anna

I'm on holiday in Kenya. We usually *go* (go) on holiday to Scotland every year but this year we [1]________ (do) a safari in the Maasai Mara national park in Kenya!

It's really interesting here. Every day we [2]________ (drive) around the park and we [3]________ (see) a lot of different animals. My dad always [4]________ (take) a lot of photos of them.

I [5]________ (look) out of my window now. There are a lot of elephants and they [6]________ (eat) the trees near our hotel.

See you soon.

Robbie

5 ★★★ Write affirmative or negative sentences that are true for you. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

at the moment every day usually now never not usually

I make my breakfast every day.
I'm not writing an email at the moment.

1 ________________
2 ________________
3 ________________
4 ________________
5 ________________
6 ________________

READING ■ An article describing the life of bees

The Secret Life of Honey Bees



A Bees are very important to us. They are the only insects that give us food: honey. We see them every day in spring and summer, but what do you know about them?

B Bees live in hives. There are often 40,000–45,000 bees in one hive! Hives are hot places with a temperature of about 33°C.

C There are two types of bee in a hive: the queen bee and the worker bees. There is only one queen bee, and she is very important. She lives for about three years. The worker bees live for four to six weeks. They usually fly about two kilometres a day to look for flowers, but they sometimes fly up to fourteen kilometres!

D A lot of bee colonies are disappearing at the moment in North America and in some European countries. We don't understand why, but some people think that pollution is a problem for the bees.

1 ★ **Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.**

The text is about ...

a ☐ the life of honey bees in very hot countries.

b ☐ honey bees in American and European cities.

c ☐ honey bees and the different things they do.

2 ★★ **Match topics 1–3 with paragraphs A–D.**

Types of bee ___*C*___

1 Bees in danger ______

2 Where bees live ______

3 Introduction ______

3 ★★ **Read the text again. Are the sentences *true* or *false*?**

A lot of different insects give us food. ___*false*___

1 Hives are cold places. ______

2 Two different types of bees live in a hive. ______

3 Worker bees live for three years. ______

4 Bees sometimes fly fourteen kilometres. ______

5 Bees are dying in Australia and Japan. ______

6 People don't understand why bee colonies are disappearing. ______

4 ★★★ **Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.**

Where do honey bees live?

They live in hives.

1 How many bees are there in a hive?

______

2 What is the name of the important bee in a hive?

______

3 How long do worker bees live for?

______

4 How many kilometres do bees usually fly?

______

5 Where are bee colonies disappearing?

______

6 What is a problem for bees?

______

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ **Complete the dialogues with the words in the box.**

save accidents pollution actions approximately ~~attack~~

Do black bears ___*attack*___ people?
Not usually.

1 How many tigers are there in India?
______ 1,500.

2 Is the air clean in your city?
No, there's a lot of ______.

3 Is it important to ______ whales?
Yes. Some types of whales are becoming extinct.

4 How many people have car ______ every year?
Quite a lot, I think.

5 Do people need to change their ______?
Yes, definitely.

WRITING ■ A job description

4

Language point: *because*

1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

He studies the climate (because) / **or** he's interested in polar bears.

1 Ben has got a camera **because** / **but** he doesn't take a lot of photos.
2 It's important to protect elephants **because** / **and** they're in danger.
3 Bears sometimes catch fish in rivers **because** / **or** lakes.
4 Whales are in danger **because** / **and** there's a lot of pollution in the sea.
5 Falcons eat animals **because** / **but** they don't usually eat fruit.
6 The seals are swimming to the beach **and** / **because** there's a shark in the sea.

2 ★★ **Match 1–4 with a–d and write sentences with *because*.**

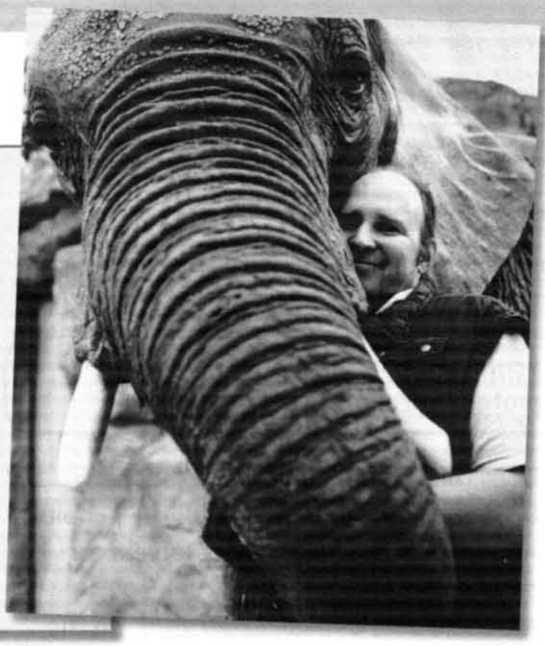
1 My grandmother likes my dogs	a he's into taekwondo.
2 Antonio goes to Italian restaurants	b they're very friendly.
3 Hector has got a book about martial arts	c he likes pizzas.
4 Megan is interested in maths	d she's got a good teacher.

1 *My grandmother likes my dogs because they're very friendly.*
2 ______________________
3 ______________________
4 ______________________

TASK

3 ★★ **Read the notes about Ali Kazan. Then use the notes to complete the text.**

Name: Ali Kazan
Age: 46
Job: zoo assistant
Place of work: Drusilla's family zoo near Eastbourne, UK
When: Monday – Friday
Get up: early
Start: six o'clock
Jobs: clean the parrot cages / help in the café / chat to visitors
Lunch: in the café
Now: give food to the elephants 'It's fun.'



Ali Kazan is *46 years old*. He's a [1]________.

He works at [2]________ in the [3]________. Ali works at the zoo from [4]________. He [5]________ because he starts work [6]________. Every day he [7]________. He has lunch [8]________.

At the moment, [9]________. He thinks this job [10]________. He says, 'I really like the elephants because they're always friendly!'

4 ★★★ **Choose one of the jobs in the box and write a short text. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.**

vet	wildlife photographer	pet shop owner

PROGRESS REVIEW ■ Unit 4

MY EVALUATION **Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.**

■□□□ *I need to try this again.* ■■■□ *I am happy with this.*

■■□□ *I could do this better.* ■■■■ *I can do this very well.*

VOCABULARY ■ Animals

1 Complete the words in the sentences.

1 A w _ _ _ _ is a big animal. It lives in the sea.
2 How many legs has a s _ _ _ _ _ got? Eight.
3 A c _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is amazing – it changes colour!
4 An o _ _ hunts small animals. It flies in the sky.
5 A s _ _ _ _ hasn't got any legs. Sometimes it's dangerous.
6 What is big and grey with a long nose? An e _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
7 My p _ _ _ _ _ is a clever bird. It says 'hello'.
8 There's a beautiful red and yellow b _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ on that flower.

I can describe animals.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

READING ■ The red list

2 Complete the questions with the words in the box.

actions	pollution	approximately
protect	attack	accidents

1 Does this factory make a lot of ________?
2 Do crocodiles ________ and kill people?
3 Are people's ________ a problem for animals?
4 Are there a lot of bad ________ on the roads here?
5 Do you want to help ________ tigers?
6 Are there ________ thirty students in every class in this school?

I can understand an article about animals in danger.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present continuous: affirmative and negative

3 Write sentences using the present continuous.

1 we / watch / a DVD about animals
____
2 they / not protect / tigers
____
3 I / feed / my two dogs
____
4 the bear / hunt / in the mountains
____
5 she / not swim / in the river
____
6 I / not hide / in the tree
____

I can talk about things happening now.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Verbs: animal behaviour

4 Choose the correct answers.

1 That rabbit is ________ a big hole.
a building **b** digging **c** chasing **d** hunting
2 The falcon is ________ its babies with insects.
a protecting **b** eating **c** feeding **d** chasing
3 The bear wants to eat. It's ________ that rabbit.
a hunting **b** playing with
c protecting **d** feeding
4 Those animals are ________ a new home.
a eating **b** chasing **c** helping **d** building
5 The frog is hungry. It's ________ some food.
a fighting **b** building **c** eating **d** feeding

I can understand an interview about animal behaviour.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Present continuous questions

5 Complete the questions and short answers.

1 ______ he __________ (get up) now?
No, he ______.
2 ______ they __________ (watch) a film about sharks ?
Yes, they ______.
3 ______ we __________ (have) lunch?
Yes, we ______.
4 ______ she __________ (talk) about endangered animals?
Yes, she ______.
5 ______ you __________ (use) that dictionary?
No, I ______.
6 ______ it __________ (eat) the food?
Yes, it ______.
7 ______ the seals __________ (swim) in the sea?
Yes, they ______.
8 ______ the bear __________ (hunt) for food?
No, it ______.

I can ask people about their routines and what they are doing now.

MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

SPEAKING ■ Phoning a friend

6 Order the sentences to make a dialogue.

a ☐ **Clara** Fine, thanks. Listen, what are you doing at the moment?
b ☐ **Clara** OK, great! Give me a call. Bye!
c ☐ **Alex** Yes, it's an interesting match. We can meet later if you want.
d ☐ **Clara** Hi, Alex. It's Clara.
e ☐ **Alex** I'm playing tennis in the park.
f ☐ **Alex** Hello, Clara. How are you?
g ☐ **Clara** Are you having a good time?

I can talk about what I'm doing now.

MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

WRITING ■ A description of a wildlife photo

7 Complete the text with the words in the box.

standing extinct because called
photo live protect chasing



The animal in this [1]__________ is a Sumatran tiger. Here it's [2]__________ near some trees. Maybe it's hunting or [3]__________ a small animal.

Sumatran tigers [4]__________ on the small island of Sumatra in Indonesia. They sometimes swim and they like eating fish! Females have two or three babies, [5]__________ cubs, every three years.

Sumatran tigers are on the 'red list' [6]__________ they are in danger of becoming [7]__________. There are only 400 of these tigers now on Sumatra. I think it's important to [8]__________ these animals.

I can write an article about an animal.

MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

5 In and out of school

VOCABULARY ■ Activities in and out of school

1 ★ Match sentences 1–6 with pictures a–f.

1 I've got a science class today.
2 And I've got a maths exam!
3 But I've also got art. It's my favourite.
4 And drama too. I love it!
5 After school I've got French homework.
6 And this evening I've got a football match.



2 ★★ Choose the correct answers.

I love studying ______, especially drawing.
(a art) b drama c basketball d chess

1 She's interested in ______ because she's good with numbers.
a PE b music c maths d history
2 He plays ______ and he's in the school team.
a drama b football c PE d geography
3 There are questions about Julius Caesar and Napoleon in the ______ exam.
a history b chess c dance d science
4 I like learning things about computers in ______.
a football b drama c PE d ICT
5 We often sing in our ______ classes.
a art b music c geography d chess
6 She loves learning ______ in her language class.
a French b drama c music d maths

3 ★★ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

match practice homework ~~class~~ exam football English

Susan is listening to the teacher in her French *class*.

1 Sam is revising for a geography ______.
2 Tom plays in a ______ match every Saturday.
3 Julia has got dance ______ after school.
4 Tom has got a lot of ______ homework.
5 Suzy's class are watching a tennis ______.
6 We've always got loads of science ______.

4 ★★★ Write eight sentences about activities in and out of school.

I really like history classes.

1 I don't mind ______.
2 I hate ______.
3 I don't like ______.
4 I like ______ once a week.
5 ______ classes.
6 ______ practice on Friday mornings.
7 ______ matches.
8 ______ homework every day.

can for ability and permission

1 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

can't ~~can~~ Can can't can swim

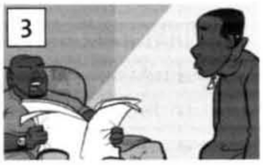
Affirmative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They [1] *can* swim.	
Negative	
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They [2] ______ swim.	
Questions	
[3] ______ I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they [4] ______?	
Short answers	
Affirmative	**Negative**
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they [5] ______.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they [6] ______.

2 ★★ **What are the people saying? Write sentences with *can*, *can't* or *Can ...?***













I / say / 'hello' in Spanish.

I can say 'hello' in Spanish.

1 I / not swim / !

____

2 she / use / your laptop / ?

____

3 you / not go / to Jack's house

____

4 she / eat / some food now

____

5 we / wear / these clothes to school / ?

____

3 ★★ **Write sentences with *can* or *can't* and the words in the box. Then write P (permission) or A (ability) next to each sentence.**

wear play use ~~run~~ watch buy go speak read dance

That's James. He *can run* very fast. *A*

1 She ______ Italian and Japanese. She's very good at languages. ______
2 ______ I ______ that film on TV? ______
3 My grandparents ______ a computer but they want to learn. ______
4 I'm sorry. You ______ to the cinema now. ______
5 He loves music and he ______ the guitar. ______
6 You ______ that T-shirt to school if you want. ______
7 ______ you ______ the tango? ______
8 My baby sister ______ or write. ______
9 ______ I ______ a new mobile phone in that shop? ______

4 ★★★ **Write eight questions or sentences with *can* or *can't* for permission or ability. Use the ideas in the box.**

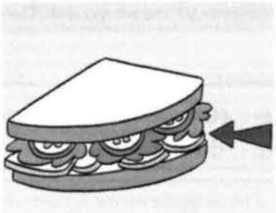
Permission
go to bed at ... buy a ... go to ... watch ... play with ... use ... phone ...
Ability
speak ... play ... (sport) play the ... (instrument) swim ... (metres) run ... (metres)

Can I go to bed at eleven o'clock?

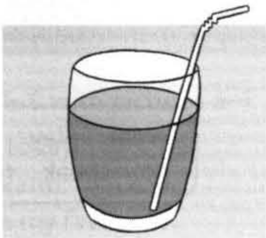
My sister can play the guitar.

1 ______________________
2 ______________________
3 ______________________
4 ______________________
5 ______________________
6 ______________________
7 ______________________
8 ______________________

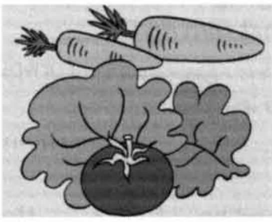
1 ★ **Choose the word that doesn't match.**



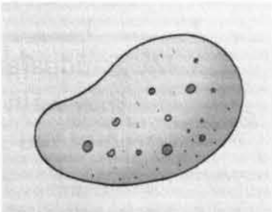
cheese egg (pasta)



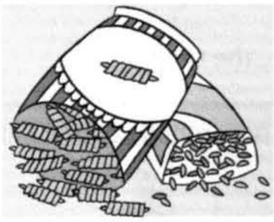
1 fizzy drinks juice sweets



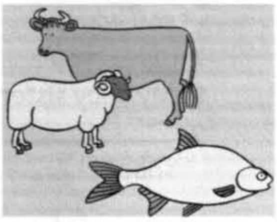
2 fish vegetables salad



3 crisps chips cheese



4 pasta burger rice



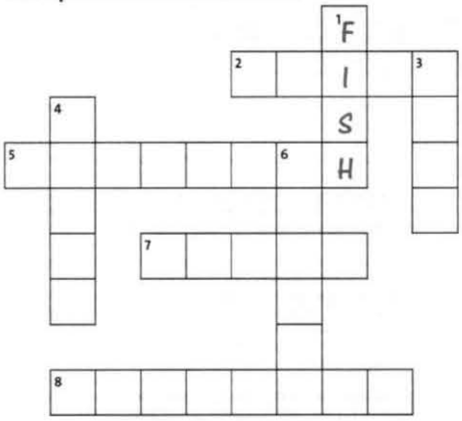
5 ice cream meat fish

2 ★★ **Complete the lists with the words in the box.**

burgers chips crisps fish fizzy drinks ice cream beans nuts water salad sweets ~~apple~~

Very healthy!		**Not very healthy!**	
apple		______	
______		______	
______		______	
______		______	
______		______	
______		______	

3 ★★ **Complete the crossword.**



DOWN

1 It swims in the sea and you can eat it.
3 A hot food. You eat it with a spoon.
4 This popular food comes from Italy.
6 It's yellow and comes from milk.

ACROSS

2 You make them from potatoes.
5 Bread with meat, cheese or salad in it.
7 This is a very healthy drink.
8 It's cold and very popular in summer.

4 ★★ **Choose the correct answers.**

Quiz Food around the world

The Italians make very good ______.
(**a** ice cream) **b** crisps **c** chips **d** soup

1 In the UK people eat fish and ______.
a beans **b** crisps **c** chips **d** nuts

2 In Japan there is a lot of food with ______.
a apples **b** cheese **c** eggs **d** rice

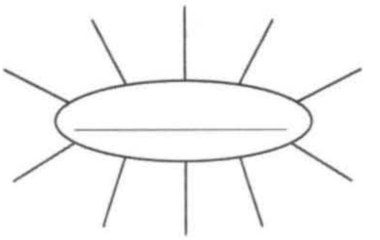
3 An average American eats more than 100 ______ a year.
a nuts **b** burgers **c** crisps **d** chips

4 In France people make ______ called Camembert, Brie and Roquefort.
a cheese **b** soup **c** ice cream **d** bread

5 The world's most popular ______ is cola.
a soup **b** juice **c** fizzy drink **d** water

6 Perrier and Vichy are the names of ______ from France.
a water **b** pasta **c** meat **d** fish

5 ★★★ **Write a word group for fruit or vegetables. Put in ten or more words.**



LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Countable and uncountable nouns: *a / an, the, some, any, much, many* and *a lot of*

1 ★ **Look at the table. Choose the correct words.**

	Uncountable	Countable
Affirmative	There's [1] (a lot of) / any rice.	There are [2] much / a lot of apples.
	There's [3] many / some pasta.	There are [4] some / any sweets.
Negative	There isn't [5] much / many cheese.	There aren't [6] much / many crisps.
	There isn't [7] any / many water.	There aren't [8] much / any eggs.

2 ★ **Write C (countable) or U (uncountable).**

apple ___C___
1 bean ______
2 cheese ______
3 chip ______
4 egg ______
5 milk ______
6 nut ______
7 pasta ______
8 soup ______
9 sandwich ______
10 water ______

3 ★★ **Look at the table and write sentences about Carl's diet. Use *some, any, much, many* and *a lot of*.**

Breakfast	✗
Lunch	sandwiches ✓✓ crisps ✓✓✓ fruit ✗
Dinner	pasta ✓ meat ✓✓✓ vegetables ✓
10.00	ice cream ✓✓

Carl eats ___some___ sandwiches for lunch.
He doesn't eat ___much___ pasta for dinner.
1 Carl doesn't eat __________ food for breakfast. He only drinks a coffee.
2 For lunch he usually eats __________ crisps.
3 But he doesn't eat __________ fruit.
4 For dinner he doesn't eat __________ vegetables.
5 But he eats __________ meat.
6 At 10.00 he often eats __________ ice cream.

4 ★★★ **Write affirmative and negative sentences about what you eat or drink in these situations. Use *some, any, much, many* and *a lot of*.**

At home ___I drink a lot of juice.___
At school ___we don't eat any sweets.___
1 At home ____________________
____________________.
2 At school ____________________
____________________.
3 On my birthday ____________________
____________________.
4 On holiday ____________________
____________________.
5 In the winter ____________________
____________________.
6 In the summer ____________________
____________________.
7 On a picnic ____________________
____________________.

5 ★★ **Complete the sentences with *a, an* or *the*.**

Do you go to ___the___ Italian café next to the school?
1 I always have ______ sandwich for my lunch.
2 Do you like ______ food at your school? Yes, I do.
3 I've got ______ apple and some crisps. ______ apple is nice and red.
4 He sometimes buys ______ pizza at the weekend.
5 Do you like ______ pasta in that restaurant?
6 Where's ______ school canteen? It's over there.
7 She often has ______ fizzy drink in the park.
8 I've got two sandwiches for us. Do you want the cheese sandwich or ______ meat sandwich?
9 It's hot today. Would you like ______ ice cream?
10 He's eating ______ burger and chips for lunch, and ______ burger is very hot.

READING ■ An unusual school

A DAY AT SUMMERHILL



Summerhill is a boarding school in south-east England. It's a school with a difference because the teachers don't make the rules – the students make them.

Breakfast is from 8.00 until 9.00 and lessons start at 9.30. Holly is a student here – she likes lessons. She's studying a lot of subjects. Ivan is a student here, too. He isn't interested in lessons and he can play all day if he wants.

At 12.30 it's lunchtime, and the students and teachers eat together. There are three choices of meal: one with meat, a vegetarian option and a salad bar, too.

At 1.45 there's a meeting. The students and teachers talk about problems and they can change school rules in this meeting. Then there are free-time activities: orchestra practice, drama group or sport.

Ivan goes shopping in town. Holly plays the violin with the orchestra.

At 5.30 it's dinner time. After dinner students chat and do homework. Younger children go to bed before 9.30, but older children can go to bed when they want.

So that's a day at Summerhill. Do you think school is better when the students make the rules?

1 ★ **Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.**

The text is about ...

a ☐ a school for adults.
b ☐ a boarding school for adults and children.
c ☐ a boarding school for children.

2 ★★ **Read the text again. Match sentence halves 1–6 with a–f.**

1 Summerhill is	a everyone has dinner.
2 Breakfast is	b is interested in lessons.
3 Holly	c a school with a difference.
4 Ivan	d at 8.00 a.m.
5 There's	e wants to play.
6 At 5.30	f vegetarian food.

3 ★★ **Read the text again. Choose the correct answers.**

Lessons at Summerhill start after ______.

(a breakfast) b lunch c dinner

1 The lessons begin at ______.
a 8.00 b 9.00 c 9.30

2 Ivan doesn't like ______.
a shopping b doing lessons
c playing the violin

3 Holly is studying ______ subjects.
a a lot of b one c two or three

4 At lunchtime the students eat with ______.
a the very young students b the teachers
c the sports teachers

4 ★★★ **Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.**

Where is Summerhill?

It's in south-east England.

1 What is unusual about Summerhill?

______

2 When do the students and teachers discuss problems?

______

3 What can the students have for lunch?

______

4 What do students do in the afternoon?

______

5 What do you think about Summerhill?

______

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ **Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in the box.**

be homesick share a room have a break
chat with friends be busy ~~work abroad~~

1 When I'm older I want to *work abroad*.
2 I often ______ on the phone.
3 I ______ with my sister.
4 She hates boarding school. She ______.
5 We finish lessons at 11.00 and ______.
6 Do you want to come to drama club?
No, sorry. I ______.

Language point: Giving examples

1 ★ **Rewrite the sentences with the phrases in brackets.**

Suzy has got a lot of hobbies reading, art and photography. (such as)

Suzy has got a lot of hobbies, such as reading, art and photography.

1 There are clubs after school drama, music and sport. (for example)

____

2 I'm into pop singers Kylie, Mika and Duffy. (like)

____

3 Dan is into sports cycling and tennis. (such as)

____

4 Are you interested in film stars Matt Damon and Orlando Bloom? (like)

____

2 ★★ **Join the sentences to make one sentence. Use the phrases in brackets.**

I like fruit. I eat apples and bananas. (for example)

I like fruit, for example apples and bananas.

1 She enjoys team sports. She enjoys football and basketball. (like)

____

2 My dad travels to different countries. He goes to Poland, Germany and Turkey. (such as)

____

3 I've got a lot of things in my bag. There's a pen, a notebook and a dictionary. (for example)

____

4 I put different things on my pizzas. I use cheese, meat or vegetables. (such as)

____

TASK

3 ★★ **Adam is visiting a school in Germany. Read about the school and complete Adam's email.**

A German school

7.30:	lessons start
7.30 – 1.30:	six lessons, 45 minutes
Compulsory subjects:	German, maths, English, science
Optional subjects:	art, music, history
Lunch:	at home, meat with vegetables / pasta
After-school clubs:	drama, music, sport, etc

Delete Reply Reply All Forward New Mailboxes Get Mail From

I'm visiting a school in Germany for two weeks. Lessons *start at* 7.30. There are six 1________ every day and the lessons 2________. There are a lot of 3________ subjects, 4________ German and 5________. You can choose other subjects, for example 6________. School finishes 7________ and students eat 8________ at home. There 9________ after school, such as 10________.

4 ★★★ **Describe your perfect school. Use the text in exercise 3 to help you.**

MY EVALUATION **Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.**

■□□□ *I need to try this again.* ■■■□ *I am happy with this.*

■■□□ *I could do this better.* ■■■■ *I can do this very well.*

VOCABULARY ■ Activities in and out of school

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

maths	basketball	ICT	dance	science	French	geography	PE

1 I like learning about different countries. ________ is my favourite subject.
2 Are you doing football in ________ at school? No, we're doing tennis and ________.
3 In my languages classes I'm studying English and ________.
4 She always learns new things about computers in ________.
5 What is 356 + 598? Ask Alex – he's good at ________.
6 We're studying the human eye in ________.
7 I want to learn the tango at the after-school ________ club.

I can talk about my school timetable and after-school activities.

MY EVALUATION □□□□

READING ■ Boarding school

2 Complete the dialogues at a boarding school with the words in the box. Use the correct form of the verbs.

share a room	chat with friends	be busy	be homesick	work abroad	have a break

1 Why are you unhappy, Anna? Because I ________ and I want to see my mum.
2 Do you ________ with Emily? No, with Lily and Kate.
3 Can I talk to you now, Mrs Smith? No, sorry I ________ with some work.
4 What does your dad do? He ________ – he's in Japan now.
5 What do you do in the evening? I ________ – we usually talk about films.
6 This homework is boring! Yes, I want to stop and ________.

I can understand an interview about boarding school life.

MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ *can* for ability and permission

3 Rewrite the sentences. Use affirmative (✓), negative (✗) or question (?) forms. Then write P (permission) or A (ability) next to each sentence.

1 Can he listen to the CD? ✗
____
2 Can they run 100 metres in 10 seconds? ✓
____
3 I can watch TV. (?)
____
4 You can't speak Spanish. ✓
____
5 We can't go to the park now. (?)
____
6 She can play the piano. ✗
____
7 He can swim fast (?)
____
8 Can we go to the cinema? ✓
____

I can talk about things we can and can't do.

MY EVALUATION □□□□

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Food and drink

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

1 Do you like fizzy drinks? No, I prefer w _ _ _ _ – it's healthier for you.
2 I have some fruit every day. Usually an a _ _ _ _ and a pear.
3 Is there any m _ _ _ in that sandwich? Yes, there's some chicken.
4 People often eat r _ _ _ with Chinese food.
5 Do you want a drink? Yes, orange j _ _ _ _, please.
6 It's very hot today. I think it's time for an i _ _ c _ _ _ _!
7 In Italian restaurants you can eat pizzas and p _ _ _ _.
8 I want to make a sandwich but I haven't got any b _ _ _ _.

I can talk about my eating habits.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Countable and uncountable nouns: *a / an*, *the*, *some*, *any*, *much*, *many*, and *a lot of*

5 Complete the sentences with one of the words in brackets.

1 Richard eats ________ crisps. (any / much / a lot of)
2 There aren't ________ apples on that old tree. (some / many / much)
3 I've got ________ nice sweets. (some / any / much)
4 Here you are. There isn't ________ soup but you can have some bread. (much / many / some)
5 Oh no! We haven't got ________ cheese for the pizza. (many / any / some)
6 It's good to eat ________ vegetables. (many / much / a lot of)
7 Do you usually eat in ________ canteen at school? (a / an / the)
8 Have you got ________ sandwich for lunch today? (a / an / the)

I can talk about food and meals.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

SPEAKING ■ Making, accepting and refusing invitations

6 Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

can't pity centre busy What good want about

Clare Hey, Luke. Do you [1]________ to go to the park after school?
Luke No, sorry, Clare I [2]________. I've got a geography test tomorrow.
Clare That's a [3]________.
Luke Yeah.
Clare What [4]________ Saturday then? Are you [5]________?
Luke No, I'm not. Why? [6]________ are you doing?
Clare I'm going to the shopping [7]________ if you want to come.
Luke Sounds [8]________. Text me on Saturday morning. OK?

I can make, accept and refuse invitations.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

WRITING ■ An email about school

7 Choose the correct answers.

1 Here's ______ information about my school.
a any b some c a d an
2 School starts ______ 8.30 every day.
a with b on c at d for
3 The classes are 50 minutes ______.
a long b big c last d large
4 ______ students study maths, English and science.
a Every b Any c Much d All
5 We can ______ other subjects like French.
a choose b stay c listen d write
6 There are some good clubs ______ school.
a on b after c with d about
7 You can buy snack food such ______ pizza.
a like b example c for d as

I can write an email about my school.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

6 Names and places

VOCABULARY ■ Jobs

1 ★ **Correct the words.**



artist *musician*



1 doctor ______



2 musician ______



3 king ______



4 actor ______



5 queen ______



6 scientist ______



7 writer ______

2 ★★ **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

~~businesswoman~~	explorer	hairdresser	
waiter	teacher	chef	mechanic
farmer	nurse	builder	fire fighter

A *businesswoman* works in an office.

1 A ______ makes new houses and buildings.
2 A ______ takes food to people in a restaurant.
3 A ______ works with cars in a garage.
4 A ______ cuts and washes people's hair.
5 An ______ visits new countries.
6 A ______ helps children learn things.
7 A ______ works with animals and grows food for people.
8 A ______ stops fires in houses and buildings.
9 A ______ cooks food in a restaurant.
10 A ______ helps people in a hospital.

3 ★★ **Do the *Famous People* quiz.**

Famous People

Marie Curie was an important ______ from Poland.
(a scientist) b queen c artist

1 Henry VIII was an English ______ with six wives.
a doctor b king c explorer

2 Claude Monet and Paul Cézanne were ______ from France.
a musicians b artists c inventors

3 Charles Dickens and Jane Austen were British ______.
a writers b actors c doctors

4 Leonardo da Vinci was a famous Italian ______.
a mechanic b explorer c inventor

5 James Dean, Paul Newman and Humphrey Bogart were ______ from the USA.
a musicians b teachers c actors

6 Cleopatra was a famous ______ from ancient Egypt.
a scientist b artist c queen

4 ★★★ **Make the words in the box into jobs and add them to the table. Use a dictionary to help you.**

empire	violin	~~write~~	politics	~~music~~
report	magic	sail	photograph	
mathematics	reception	design	~~science~~	
dental	~~act~~	direct		

-er	-or	-ist	-ian
writer	*actor*	*scientist*	*musician*

was, were

1 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

wasn't were Was weren't was
weren't was Were wasn't were

Affirmative	
I / He / She / It [1] *was* at home last night.	
You / We / You / They [2] ______ at the match.	
Negative	
I / He / She / It [3] ______ at school yesterday.	
You / We / You / They [4] ______ at the party.	
Questions	
[5] ______ I / he / she / it in Berlin last week?	
[6] ______ you / we / you / they in class?	
Short answers	
Affirmative	**Negative**
Yes, I / he / she [7] ______.	No, I / he / she [9] ______.
Yes, you / we / they [8] ______.	No, you / we / they [10] ______.

2 ★★ **Correct the sentences.**

Leonardo da Vinci was French. (Italian)

Leonardo da Vinci wasn't French. He was Italian.

1 Elvis Presley was from Spain. (the USA)

2 Pablo Picasso was a musician. (artist)

3 The 2008 Olympics were in London. (Beijing)

4 Charles Darwin and Albert Einstein were interested in shopping. (science)

5 J.R.R Tolkien was a famous actor. (writer)

6 John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln were French presidents. (American)

3 ★★ **Order the words to make questions.**

birthday / his / was / February / in

Was his birthday in February?

1 bored / you / at / party / the / were

2 football / was / match / when / the

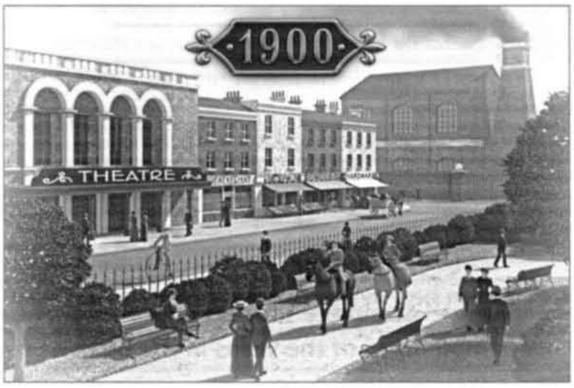
3 last / friends / where / your / night / were

4 they / tired / were / morning / this

5 was / what / your / name / grandmother's

there was, there were

4 ★★ **Look at the picture. Write sentences with *there was, there wasn't, there were* and *there weren't*.**



(shopping centre)

In 1900 there wasn't a shopping centre.

1 (shops) ______
2 (supermarket) ______
3 (cars) ______
4 (cinema) ______
5 (factory) ______

5 ★★★ **Write sentences about your town in 1900. Use *there was, there wasn't, there were, there weren't* and the words in the box.**

cafés park car park art gallery ~~library~~
hospital flats bus station train station

There was a library near the train station .

1 ______
2 ______
3 ______
4 ______

VOCABULARY ■ Strange Town USA

1 ★ **Find ten more verbs. Then write the past simple forms.**

I	N	V	A	D	E	B	C	R	O	S	S
N	C	J	O	V	K	S	H	P	I	Q	X
V	Y	N	A	M	E	X	A	L	H	V	T
E	B	L	U	I	W	H	N	B	Z	G	R
N	U	P	M	Z	Y	N	G	G	L	H	A
T	D	I	S	C	O	V	E	R	I	M	V
H	Z	J	Q	A	I	L	T	E	S	L	E
P	R	E	F	E	R	I	C	V	T	W	L
W	U	T	C	K	Z	V	Y	H	E	N	B
X	L	I	K	E	J	E	M	W	N	P	K

invade _invaded_

1 __________ __________
2 __________ __________
3 __________ __________
4 __________ __________
5 __________ __________
6 __________ __________
7 __________ __________
8 __________ __________
9 __________ __________
10 __________ __________

2 ★★ **Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the verbs in the box.**

change discover ~~invent~~ like live
name travel listen

Alexander Graham Bell _invented_ the telephone.

1 When she was six, she __________ in Scotland.
2 Marie Curie __________ a new element, radium.
3 He __________ his name from Paul to Harry.
4 I __________ Mickey Mouse when I was a child.
5 We __________ our dog after a pop singer — he's called Mika.
6 On holiday last year, we __________ more than 1,000 kilometres.
7 They __________ to a radio programme about Marco Polo this morning.

3 ★★ **Choose the correct words.**

The Romans **travelled** / **(invaded)** / **preferred** Britain in 55 BC.

1 John Logie Baird **listened** / **discovered** / **invented** the television.
2 When she was young, she **invaded** / **liked** / **lived** in Africa for five years.
3 Captain Cook **discovered** / **named** / **invented** Australia.
4 Last year we **travelled** / **invaded** / **discovered** by train to Rome.
5 My parents **crossed** / **changed** / **invented** their car in February.
6 That film about the Romans wasn't very good. We **preferred** / **named** / **lived** the other film.

4 ★★★ **Complete the postcard using the past simple form of some of the verbs in exercise 1.**

Hello Hattie!

I'm on holiday near Bologna in Italy with my family.

We _crossed_ the English Channel by boat and we [1]__________ here by car – it's a long way! Yesterday, we were at the Marconi Museum – it's in a big house called the Villa Griffone, not far from Bologna.

Guglielmo Marconi is famous because he [2]__________ the radio. He [3]__________ in the Villa Griffone with his family when he was young.

We were at the museum all day, and we [4]__________ to a talk by a guide. I [5]__________ Villa Griffone a lot – it was really interesting. But my brother [6]__________ the Italian restaurant where we were last night. He doesn't like museums!

Love

Jennie



Past simple of regular verbs: affirmative and negative

1 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

didn't visit lived didn't travel
~~travelled~~ visited didn't live

Affirmative
I / You ¹ *travelled* to London by plane yesterday.
We / You / They ² ________ in Rome last year.
He / She / It ³ ________ Paris two months ago.
Negative
I / You ⁴ ________ to London by train yesterday.
We / You / They ⁵ ________ in Berlin last year.
He / She / It ⁶ ________ Madrid two months ago.

2 ★★ **Write sentences using the past simple affirmative and negative and the words in brackets.**

Columbus / discover (Australia / America)

Columbus didn't discover Australia.
He discovered America.

1 Pelé / play (tennis / football)
____

2 Queen Victoria / live (Poland / the UK)
____
____

3 Marconi / invent (the TV / the radio)
____

4 In 1890 people / travel (by plane / by train)
____
____

5 The Romans / invade (America / France)
____
____

6 Neil Armstrong / explore (Antarctica / the moon)
____
____

Past time expressions

3 ★★ **Order the words to make sentences. Use the past simple form of the verb.**

three hours / watch / ago / I / TV

I watched TV three hours ago.

1 two months / she / her grandparents / ago / visit
____
____

2 arrive / Columbus / home / 1493 / in
____

3 live / Mexico / last / in / you / year
____

4 travel / James / a year / to Morocco / ago
____

5 stay / hotel / I / yesterday / a / in
____

6 that / watch / film / night / Jane / last
____
____

7 horses / people / century / use / the / in / 19th
____
____

4 ★★★ **Write true sentences about you. Use the past simple affirmative and negative. Use the verbs and the time expressions.**

listen play stay do travel visit watch yesterday two days ago three weeks ago last Friday last night last week last month

I watched a DVD last night.

1 ________
2 ________
3 ________
4 ________
5 ________
6 ________
7 ________



READING ■ A biography



1 ★ **Read the text. The writer wrote this text to ...**

a thank. **b** inform. **c** invite.

Famous scientists: The life of Marie Curie

A Marie Skłodowska was born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1867. She was one of five children. Marie's nickname as a child was 'Manya'. Her parents were both school teachers, but they were poor.

B Marie was a very clever child, but in Poland at that time girls didn't study at university. Her sister, Bronya, lived in Paris, so Marie moved there too. She started at the Sorbonne University and studied physics and mathematics.

C At the Sorbonne University, Marie worked with the scientist Pierre Curie. They married in 1895 and she changed her surname from Skłodowska to Curie. Marie and Pierre discovered the element radium in 1898.

D Pierre Curie died in 1906. Marie started teaching at the university. She was the first woman professor at the Sorbonne. She was also the first person to win two Nobel prizes.

E In the 1930s Marie was very ill because she worked with radioactive radium. She died in 1934.

2 ★★ **Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.**

The work of Marie and Pierre Curie. ___C___

1 The early years. ______
2 The end of her life. ______
3 Teaching at the Sorbonne. ______
4 A new life in Paris. ______

3 ★★ **Read the text again. Are the sentences *true* or *false*?**

Marie's family was poor when she was a child. ___true___

1 Marie's father was an inventor and her mother was a writer. ______
2 Marie's sister, Bronya, lived in Warsaw. ______
3 Marie studied mathematics and physics at the Sorbonne University. ______
4 In 1895, Marie discovered radium. ______
5 Marie's sister Bronya died in Warsaw in 1906. ______
6 Marie was ill in the 1930s. ______

4 ★★★ **Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.**

When and where was Marie Curie born?

Marie Curie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland.

1 What job did her parents do?
____

2 When did Marie change her surname?
____
____

3 What did she and her husband discover?
____

4 What did Marie do after her husband died?
____

5 Why was she ill?
____

6 When did she die?
____

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

brand name	middle name	first name
~~nickname~~	surname	

1 When she was a child, Marie's ___nickname___ was Manya.
2 Marie's husband's __________ was Pierre and his __________ was Curie.
3 Marie and Pierre Curie discovered radium. But radium isn't a __________ like Armani.
4 Marie had three names – Marie Salomea Curie. Salomea was her __________.

Language point: Time expressions

1 ★ **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

ago century ~~ago~~ in today the 1960s

The Romans invaded Britain about 2,000 years ___ago___.

1 The Romans arrived in Britain ________ 55 BC.
2 In the 16th ________ the population of London was 120,000.
3 The Great Fire of London was about 350 years ________.
4 People liked London in ________ because it was a very exciting city.
5 London is a big, modern city ________.

2 ★★ **Complete the text with the words in the box.**

1967 fifty years ago ~~AD 75~~ today two hundred years 1970s

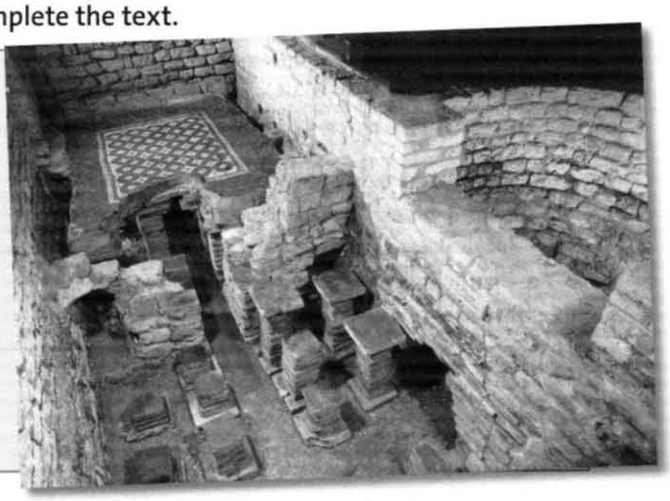
The Romans in Britain

Fishbourne Palace is an ancient monument in the south of England. Many people lived there in Roman times. The Romans started building the palace in ___AD 75___. People lived there for about [1]________ People discovered Fishbourne again [2]________ In [3]________ they opened Fishbourne to the public and in the [4]________ a lot of people started to visit it. [5]________ 80,000 people go to the palace every year to see the mosaics.

TASK

3 ★★ **Read the notes about a Roman villa. Then complete the text.**

Ancient monument: Chedworth Roman Villa
Location: near Gloucester, in the west of England
Built in: AD 120
Home of: a large, rich Roman family
Size: bigger than most other Roman villas in the UK
People lived there: for about three hundred years
TODAY
Discovered: 1864
Opened to the public: 1925
Things to see: beautiful Roman baths, mosaics
Visitors: popular with schools – 10,000 children visit every year



Chedworth Roman Villa is ___an ancient monument___ near Gloucester, [1]________. It was the home of a large, rich Roman family.
Chedworth Villa was very large – it [2]________.
People [3]________.
People discovered the villa [4]________ and in 1925 they [5]________.
There are interesting things to see, such as [6]________.
Today, the villa is very popular for school visits and [7]________.

4 ★★★ **Read the notes and write a short text about Pompeii in Italy.**

Place:	the town of Pompeii
Location:	Near Naples, in Italy
Home of:	many families in Roman times
Discovered:	1748
Opened to the public:	in the late 18th century
Size:	a small town
Things to see:	interesting Roman buildings, Roman baths and beautiful mosaics
Visitors:	over two million a year

PROGRESS REVIEW ■ Unit 6

MY EVALUATION **Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.**

■□□□ *I need to try this again.* ■■■□ *I am happy with this.*

■■□□ *I could do this better.* ■■■■ *I can do this very well.*

VOCABULARY ■ Jobs

1 Complete the words in the sentences.

1 My dad is a c _ _ _. He cooks in a French restaurant.
2 What's the name of the a _ _ _ _ in that film?
3 Henry VIII was a famous k _ _ _ of England.
4 My friend is a m _ _ _ _ _ _ _. She plays the piano and the guitar.
5 My grandfather is good at drawing. He's an a _ _ _ _ _.
6 I want to make new and exciting things when I'm older. I want to be an i _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
7 I work with cars. I'm a m _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
8 My sister works at the hospital near here. She's a n _ _ _ _.

I can talk about jobs.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

READING ■ The history of English names

2 Complete the dialogues with the words in the box.

middle names first name surname nickname brand name

1 What's your ____________ ?
It's Anna.
2 Have you got any ____________ ?
Yes, I've got two – Maria and Elizabeth.
3 Have you got a ____________ for your brother?
Yes, I call him Bibi. It's not his real name.
4 Is your ____________ Smith?
Yes, it's very common in the UK.
5 Is Prada a good name for a child?
No, it isn't – it's a ____________.

I can understand an article about the history of names.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ *was, were*

3 Complete the sentences with *was, were, wasn't* or *weren't*.

1 ____________ that new DVD interesting?
2 My favourite singer last year ____________ Rihanna.
3 ____________ you at the party on Saturday?
4 Don't worry! The exam ____________ difficult!
5 Who ____________ your favourite teachers at primary school?
6 My parents don't like art. They ____________ interested in the art gallery.
7 My best friends last year ____________ Susie and Kate.
8 David is in hospital. He ____________ at the football match today.

I can talk about the past with *was* and *were*.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Strange Town USA

4 Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the past simple.

1 Columbus ____________ the Atlantic Ocean in the 15th century. (invade / cross / change)
2 People ____________ gold in South Africa hundreds of years ago. (discover / invent / invade)
3 The Romans ____________ different countries in Europe. (invent / invade / travel)
4 László Bíró ____________ the ballpoint pen. (discover / change / invent)
5 Norma Jean Baker ____________ her name to Marilyn Monroe. (invent / change / cross)
6 My grandparents ____________ (travel / invade / like) to India last year .

I can understand an interview about how people named some American towns.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past simple of regular verbs

5 Write sentences in the past simple affirmative or negative.

1 In 1600 / people / not travel / by train

____

2 Cleopatra / live / in Egypt / two thousand years ago

____

____

3 Marconi / not invent / the internet

____

4 The astronaut Yuri Gagarin / visit / space / in 1961

____

____

5 Ferdinand Magellan / not discover / Australia

____

6 Travellers / stop using / horses / a hundred years ago

____

____

I can talk about my past experiences.

MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

SPEAKING ■ Last weekend

6 Match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.

1 How was your weekend? ______
2 Were you on your own? ______
3 What was Edinburgh like? ______
4 What was the hotel like? ______
5 What about the tourist sites? ______
6 Was your weekend good? ______

a No, I was with my family.
b It was cool. The shops and parks were nice.
c Really brilliant. I was in Edinburgh.
d Yes, it was. Thank you.
e It was small and modern with great food.
f They were fantastic. We visited lots of art galleries.

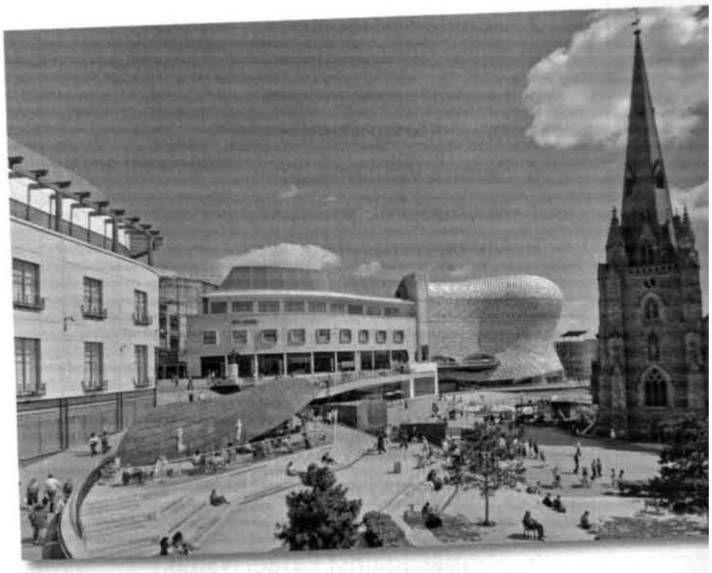
I can talk about my weekend.

MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

WRITING ■ An article about a town

7 Complete the text with the words in the box.

include century population people ago called River city lived



Birmingham is a [1]__________ in the centre of England. It is on the [2]__________ Rea.

People first [3]__________ in Birmingham more than a thousand years [4]__________. In those days it was [5]__________ Brummagem and it wasn't very big. In the 17th [6]__________ only 15,000 people lived there. Today the [7]__________ is over a million.

The [8]__________ of Birmingham are called 'Brummies'. Famous people from Birmingham [9]__________ the writer J.R.R. Tolkien and the singer Ozzy Osbourne.

I can write about a place and its history.

MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

7 Games

VOCABULARY ■ Sport

1 ★ Match sentence halves 1–8 with a–h.

1 Paula Radcliffe ran *b*
2 Lionel Messi scored ___
3 Roger Federer played ___
4 Lewis Hamilton won ___
5 Manchester United lost ___
6 Serena Williams beat ___
7 Michael Phelps broke ___
8 My best friend took ___

a her sister at tennis.
b a race in New York.
c a game 1 – 0.
d two goals last night.
e a motor race yesterday.
f some world records.
g part in a competition.
h a game against Rafael Nadal.

2 ★★ Look at the photos. Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the words in the box.

beat	break	win	~~take part~~	score	lose



They *took part* in a marathon last week.



1 He ___ a world record last year.



2 She ___ the game last Sunday.



3 He ___ a goal earlier.



4 She ___ her friend at tennis.



5 He ___ the race yesterday.

3 ★★ Choose the correct answers.

When I'm older I want to ___ a world record.
a score b run (c break) d play

1 I often ___ my brother at table tennis.
a win b score c beat d break
2 Our school basketball team never ___ a match.
a loses b runs c takes d scores
3 I sometimes ___ part in swimming competitions.
a play b take c break d win
4 My favourite footballer always ___ a lot of goals.
a beats b takes c plays d scores
5 We often ___ 200m races at school.
a play b run c beat d take
6 I sometimes ___ tennis after school.
a play b score c break d run

4 ★★★ Complete the text with sport verbs in the past simple.

Usain Bolt

Usain Bolt comes from a small town in Jamaica. He was first interested in sport when he was a child. He often *played* games of football with his brother and his friends. He usually [1]___ a lot of goals because he was very fast and strong.

Bolt loved running and he [2]___ part in competitions when he was at school. He always [3]___ the races and [4]___ all the other boys in his class.

When he was older Bolt [5]___ in a lot of races for his country and he first [6]___ the 100m world record in New York in 2008.

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

1 ★ **Complete the table with the past simple form of the verbs.**

Regular	
Infinitive	**Past simple**
design	1 *designed*
like	2 ________
listen	3 ________
play	4 ________
Irregular	
Infinitive	**Past simple**
buy	5 ________
have	6 ________
go	7 ________
know	8 ________
make	9 ________
write	10 ________

2 ★★ **Write sentences. Make the affirmative sentences negative and the negative sentences affirmative.**

They played basketball after school.

They didn't play basketball after school.

1 You didn't win the race yesterday.

____

2 She knew the answer to the question.

____

3 We didn't go to the football match.

____

4 I liked that video game.

____

5 They didn't buy tickets for the concert.

____

6 Amy ate a lot before the big race.

____

7 He didn't design the new computer.

____

8 I met Simon at the tennis competition.

____

3 ★★ **Complete the text. Use the past simple affirmative or negative form of the words in the boxes.**

see   travel   ~~buy~~

One summer my dad *bought* two tickets to watch tennis at Wimbledon. Dad and I 1________ to London by train and we 2________ Roger Federer and Rafael Nadal in the men's final.

play   lose   not win

The match was very long and they 3________ for four hours and forty-eight minutes! My dad thinks Federer is a great player, but Federer 4________ – he 5________ the game at 9.15 p.m. Nadal was the champion.

have   not eat   go

After the match we went to a restaurant for dinner. I 6________ a burger, but my dad 7________ anything. We didn't go home because it was 11.15 p.m. and the last train was at 10.30 p.m. We stayed in a hotel and 8________ home in the morning.



4 ★★★ **Think about last year. Write about six things that happened to you. Use affirmative and negative forms of the verbs in the box.**

go on holiday   win a competition
meet new friends   have a party
play volleyball   take part in a race
travel by plane   buy a new CD

I won a competition in March.

1 ________________
2 ________________
3 ________________
4 ________________
5 ________________
6 ________________

VOCABULARY ■ Describing people

1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

My sister's got blonde hair and (blue) / **red** eyes.

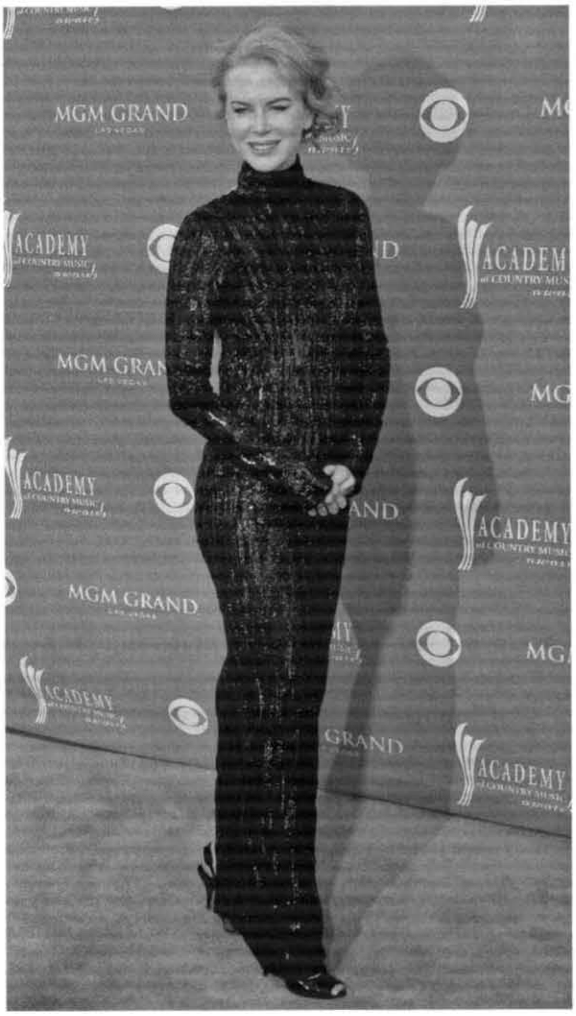
1 Susanna is **quite** / **average** height. She's got dark hair and brown eyes.
2 Our teacher has got **glasses** / **beard** and a moustache.
3 Katie is tall and **slim** / **curly** and she's got brown eyes.
4 Mark is average height and average build. He's got **fair** / **green** eyes and curly hair.
5 Their children have got **average** / **red** hair and green eyes.
6 My dad has got a beard but he hasn't got a **moustache** / **glasses**.
7 Sam is one metre eighty-five. He's **short** / **tall** and he's slim.
8 Joseph is quite **short** / **blonde** and he's got dark hair.
9 Toni and Harry have got **brown** / **average** eyes.
10 My mum has got **dark** / **fat** hair.

2 ★★ **Complete the words in the description.**



My name's Ella and I'm sixteen years old. I've got g*reen* eyes and I've got [1]g__________. I'm quite [2]t__________ and I'm average [3]b__________. My sister Hannah is ten. She's [4]q__________ short and she's [5]s__________. Our dad's name is Tony. He's [6]a__________ height and he's got a [7]b__________. Our mum's name is Sandra. She's got [8]f__________ hair and blue eyes.

3 ★★ **Look at the photo. Describe Nicole Kidman.**



eye colour *She's got blue eyes.*
1 height __________
2 build __________
3 hair (colour) __________
4 hair __________

4 ★★★ **Write five sentences to describe yourself.**

I'm tall and I'm average build.

1 __________
2 __________
3 __________
4 __________
5 __________

1 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

Did did buy ~~Did~~ didn't did go didn't

Question	
[1] <u>Did</u> I / you / we / you / they win?	
Short answers	
Affirmative	**Negative**
Yes, I / you / we / you / they [2] ______.	No, I / you / we / you / they [3] ______.
Question	
[4] ______ he / she / it lose?	
Short answers	
Affirmative	**Negative**
Yes, he / she / it [5] ______.	No, he / she / it [6] ______.
Questions	
Where did I / you / we / you / they [7] ______?	
What did he / she / it [8] ______ at the shops?	

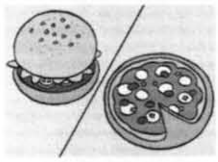
2 ★★ **Complete the past simple questions and short answers. Use *did / didn't* and the words in the box.**

win eat break do play write ~~watch~~

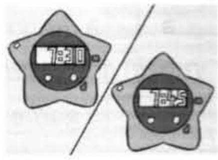
<u>Did</u> you <u>watch</u> a good film on TV last night?
No, I <u>didn't</u>.

1 ______ she ______ the 200m race on Saturday?
Yes, she ______.
2 ______ he ______ in the football team last week?
No, he ______.
3 ______ you ______ a lot of homework last night?
No, I ______.
4 ______ they ______ a lot of cake?
Yes, they ______.
5 ______ we ______ a letter and say 'thank you'?
Yes, we ______.
6 ______ she ______ the world record yesterday?
No, she ______.

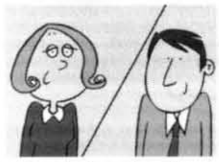
3 ★★ **Look at the words and pictures and write past simple questions.**



what / they / eat / ?
<u>What did they eat?</u>



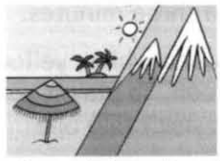
1 what time / he / get up /?
______
______



2 who / she / visit / ?
______
______



3 what / she / play / ?
______
______

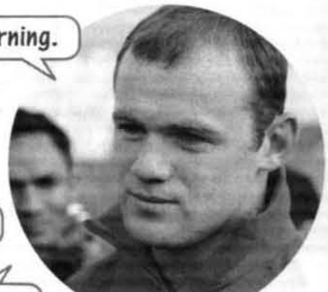


4 where / they / go / on holiday / ?
______
______



5 when / he / start school / ?
______
______

4 ★★★ **Read the answers about Wayne Rooney's day. Write the questions.**



Yes, I played football yesterday morning.
1 I had lunch at my mum's house.
2 I ate pasta for dinner.
3 I watched a film in the evening.
4 Yes, I liked the film. It was funny.
5 Yes, Coleen watched the film with me.
6 I went to bed at 11.00 p.m.

<u>Did you play football yesterday morning?</u>
1 ______
2 ______
3 ______
4 ______
5 ______
6 ______

READING ■ A famous game

1 ★ **Read the text. Tick ✔ the correct box.**

The text is about ...

a ☐ a design
b ☐ an inventor
c ☐ a game



The Rubik's Cube

A My name's Ben. I'm twelve years old and I want to design games. Why? Because I love the Rubik's Cube! It's my favourite game of all time and I can do it in three minutes.

B The cube has got six colours: white, yellow, orange, red, blue and green. To play it you move the cube and make each side one colour.

C Ernö Rubik is the creator of the Rubik's Cube. He created it in 1974 and it quickly became a popular game. Millions of people bought it all over the world.

D My dad started playing with the Rubik's Cube in the 1980s. All his friends were into it too. Today there are three players in our house: me, my dad and my little sister, Molly. She can't do it, but that's OK because I help her.

E Ernö Rubik invented something he really liked and made money from it. I want to design new games too – maybe a more popular game! I've got a lot of good ideas!

2 ★★ **Read the text again. Match topics 1–4 with paragraphs A–E.**

Ben introduces himself. __A__

1 Ben's ideas for new games. ____
2 He talks about the inventor of the game and when he invented it. ____
3 He describes the game. ____
4 Ben says who plays the game in his family. ____

3 ★★ **Read the text again. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

created ideas design ~~favourite~~ helps does colours popular

The Rubik's Cube is Ben's *favourite* game.

1 There are six ________ in the cube.
2 Ben ________ the cube in three minutes.
3 Ernö Rubik ________ the cube.
4 The game was very________ in the 1970s.
5 Ben ________ his sister with the cube.
6 Ben wants to ________ new games.
7 Ben has got some ________ for games.

4 ★★★ **Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.**

Who invented the Rubik's Cube?

Ernö Rubik invented the Rubik's Cube.

1 How many people bought the Rubik's Cube?
____
2 What colours are in the cube?
____
3 When did Rubik first make the cube?
____
4 When did Ben's dad start playing with the Rubik's Cube?
____
____
5 Can Molly do the Rubik's Cube?
____
6 What does Ben want to do in the future?
____

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ **Choose the correct words.**

1 My sister (designs) / **designers** computer games.
2 Do you want to **play** / **player** my new video game?
3 Video games are good **entertain** / **entertainment**.
4 Did you **create** / **creator** that new game?
5 Have you got a good **remember** / **memory** for people's names?
6 You can **choose** / **choice** this game or that game.
7 You need a good **imagine** / **imagination** when you write a children's book.

Language point: *also*

1 ★ Order the words to make sentences.

You are good at sport.

also / good / you / are / art / at

You are also good at art.

1 She's into music.
likes / she / reading / also
______

2 I walk to school.
to / walk / also / I / shops / the
______

3 He was a writer.
an / also / inventor / was / he
______

4 You speak Italian.
speak / you / English / also
______

5 She has got brown eyes.
hair / brown / she / got / also / has
______

2 ★★ Rewrite the second sentence with *also*.

She is good at French. She is good at Spanish.

She is also good at Spanish.

1 He likes science. He is interested in history.
______

2 They went to the beach. They visited a friend.
______

3 He has got blue eyes. He is very tall.
______

4 I ate an apple. I had a banana.
______

5 She is clever. She is very nice.
______

6 We run every day. We play volleyball.
______

TASK

3 ★★ Complete the text. Use the information in the box.

I won my first Paralympic medal in 1988 in Seoul, Korea.
I've got one daughter.
My middle name is Davina.
I started doing wheelchair athletics when I was thirteen.
My daughter was born in 2002.
I was born in Wales.



My life

I was born on 26 July 1969 in Cardiff, *Wales*. My full name is Carys ¹______ Grey-Thompson, but my nickname is Tanni. My sister gave me the nickname.

My sport

I'm an athlete and I've got a lot of medals. I started to use a wheelchair when I was seven. When I was ²______ I started doing wheelchair athletics. I won my first ³______ medal in 1988, in ⁴______. In 2004 I won two gold medals at the Athens Paralympic Games.

My family

I live in the north-east of England with my family. My husband's name is Ian and we've got one ⁵______. She was born in ⁶______ and her name is Carys. She loves the colour pink!

4 ★★★ Write a profile of a famous person or someone you know. Put the information into three paragraphs:

His / Her life   His / Her sport or interest   His / Her family

PROGRESS REVIEW ■ Unit 7

MY EVALUATION **Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.**

■□□□ *I need to try this again.* ■■■□ *I am happy with this.*

■■□□ *I could do this better.* ■■■■ *I can do this very well.*

VOCABULARY ■ Sport

1 Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in the past simple.

1 She __________ the 1,500m record again last week. (score / play / break)
2 You __________ an amazing goal yesterday. (win / score / beat)
3 James often __________ races at school when he was younger. (beat / take / run)
4 They __________ part in a big volleyball competition last year. (take / break / play)
5 We __________ the football match 5 – 0. (score / beat / lose)
6 I __________ my dad at that computer game. (win / beat / break)
7 He __________ a game of basketball with his new team. (play / take / run)
8 Lily __________ the important race on Sunday. (beat / score / win)

I can talk about sports and sports events.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

READING ■ Video games

2 Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets to make new words.

1 Who is the __________ (design) of the game?
2 That writer has got a good __________ (imagine).
3 I like those video games. They're great __________ (entertain).
4 We can play The SIMS or Super Mario World – it's your __________ (choose).
5 The __________ (create) of this action game made a lot of money.
6 Have you got a good __________ (remember)?
7 How many __________ (play) can use that game?

I can understand an article about video games.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

3 Make the affirmative sentences negative and the negative sentences affirmative.

1 We didn't have breakfast this morning.
____
2 I went to the museum.
____
3 He didn't listen to the teacher.
____
4 She made a cake.
____
5 You didn't write a letter.
____
6 They became very famous.
____
7 She didn't know my name.
____
8 I met my friends.
____

I can talk about actions in the past.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Describing people

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

1 Anna isn't very tall. She's a _ _ _ _ _ _ height.
2 Is his hair curly?
No, it's s _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
3 I can't read this book. I need to wear my g _ _ _ _ _ _.
4 What colour is her hair?
It's r _ _.
5 They aren't fat. They're quite s _ _ _.
6 I've got f _ _ _ hair and b _ _ _ eyes.
7 My dad has got a black b _ _ _ _ and a big m _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.

I can describe people's appearance.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Past simple: questions

5 Write past simple questions.

1 what / you / do / yesterday

____

2 where / you / go

____

3 your sister / like / the film

____

4 your parents / buy / the tickets

____

5 you / go / by train

____

6 what time / they / eat

____

7 your brother / do / his homework

____

8 when / you / go / to bed

____

9 you / play / volleyball / yesterday

____

10 who / you / see / at school

____

I can ask and answer questions about last weekend.

MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

SPEAKING ■ Talking about past events

6 Order the sentences to make a dialogue.

a ☐ **Luke** I went to my friend's house to play computer games. It was brilliant!

b ☐ **Ollie** OK. Why not?

c ☐ **Ollie** Not really. I didn't do anything. What did you do?

d ☐ **Luke** Hi, Ollie. Did you have a good weekend?

e ☐ **Luke** Yes, we did! Why don't you come with me next time?

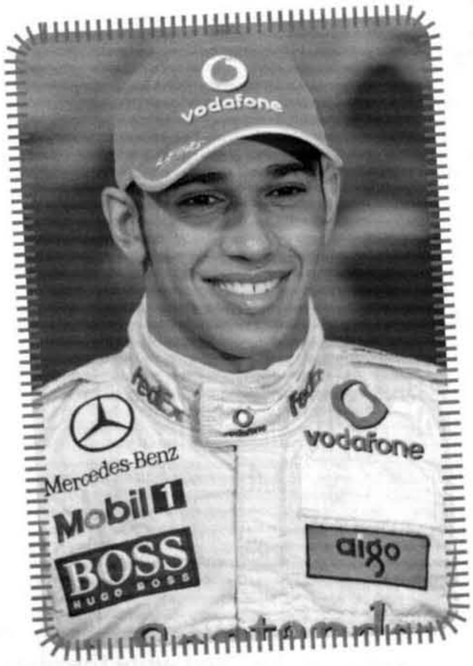
f ☐ **Ollie** That's cool. Did you play all day?

I can talk about things I did last weekend.

MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

WRITING ■ A profile

7 Read the sentences about motor racing driver Lewis Hamilton. Choose the correct answers.



1 His ______ name is Lewis Carl Davidson Hamilton.
a brand **b** long **c** full **d** first

2 He ______ professional in 2001.
a won **b** turned **c** broke **d** started

3 He ______ the Canadian Grand Prix in 2007.
a beat **b** scored **c** played **d** won

4 He's ______ dark hair and brown eyes.
a got **b** have **c** wear **d** look

5 He was born ______ 7th January 1985.
a in **b** on **c** at **d** for

6 He ______ drove a car when he was six years old.
a now **b** last **c** first **d** early

7 He ______ won the world championship in 2008.
a also **b** too **c** more **d** and

I can write a profile of a famous sportsperson.

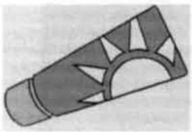
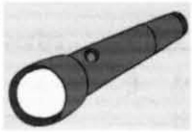
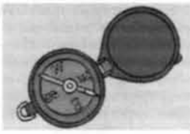
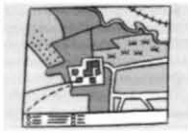
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

8 Expedition

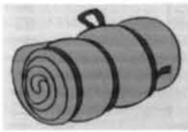
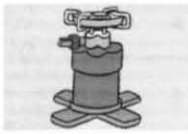
VOCABULARY ■ Travel equipment

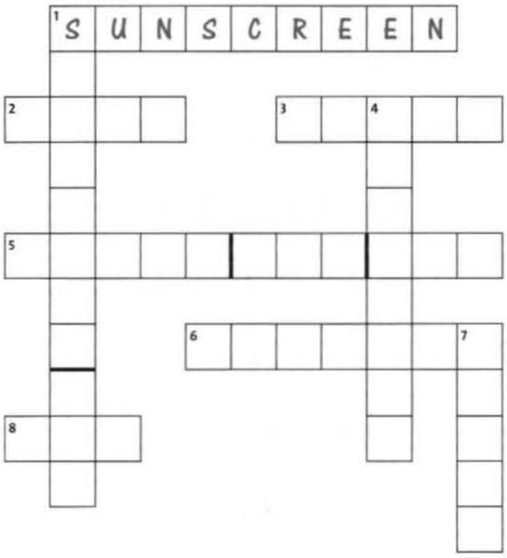
1 ★ **Complete the crossword.**

ACROSS

1 
2 
3 
5 
6 
8 

DOWN

1 
4 
7 



2 ★★ **Read the clues and write the objects.**

insect repellent rope sunglasses
gloves helmet satellite phone
~~tent~~ waterproof clothes

A small house; people sleep inside it. tent

1 Insects don't like this. ___________
2 This is very long; it helps you go up a mountain. ___________
3 Use this to talk to your family. ___________
4 These protect your eyes when there is a lot of sun. ___________
5 When it rains, these help you to stay dry. ___________
6 These protect your hands. ___________
7 This hat protects your head. ___________

3 ★★ **Complete the sentences with words in exercise 1.**

My foot is bad. Where's the first-aid kit?

1 Look at your ___________ to find north.
2 It's very sunny. Put on some ___________.
3 Let's cook some food. Where's the ___________?
4 I'm tired. Where's my ___________?
5 We're lost. Have you got a ___________?
6 All my clothes are in my ___________.

4 ★★★ **Complete the postcard.**

Hi Ellie,

I'm on an expedition in the rainforests of Australia. There are four of us on the trip and we sleep in a big tent. *I've got a comfortable*[1] ___________ *and I always sleep well. It's really dark at night, but I've got a good*[2] ___________ *with me. I carry my clothes and things in a large*[3] ___________. *It's very hot and sunny in the day, so I must put* [4] ___________ *on my face. Also, I always use a lot of*[5] ___________ *because there are millions of insects here!*

I talk to my mum on the[6] ___________ *every day!*

See you soon!

Emily x

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ Imperatives • *be going to*: affirmative and negative

Imperatives

1 ★★ **Complete the sentences using the affirmative or negative imperative form of the words in the box.**

be ~~buy~~ drink eat go wear look use write

Don't buy that rucksack. It's very small and the colour is horrible.

1 Where's the cinema?
_____ to the station. It's near there.
2 Please _____ your name and telephone number here.
3 _____ water from the river! It isn't clean.
4 _____! There's a big bear in that tree.
5 _____ my laptop. I'm going to do my homework on it.
6 Please _____ quiet, children! You're talking a lot today.
7 _____ that sandwich. It's three weeks old!
8 _____ sunscreen every day on holiday!

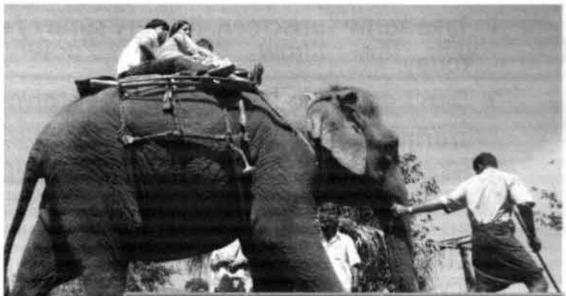
be going to: affirmative and negative

2 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

Am Are aren't Is isn't ~~'m~~ 'm not 're 's

Affirmative
I [1] *'m* going to travel.
He / She / It [2] _____ going to eat.
You / We / You / They [3] _____ going to stay.
Negative
I [4] _____ going to study.
He / She / It [5] _____ going to play.
You / We / You / They [6] _____ going to read.
Questions
[7] _____ I going to see you?
[8] _____ he / she / it going to start?
[9] _____ you / we / you / they going to cook?

3 ★★ **Paul, John, Lara and Mary are going to Sri Lanka this summer. Write affirmative and negative sentences using *be going to*.**



	Paul	John	Lara and Mary
explore	beaches	rivers	mountains
look for	birds	elephants	insects
stay	hotel	tent	tent
travel	car	boat	foot

John *is going to explore* the rivers of Sri Lanka.
Paul *isn't going to look for* elephants.

1 Lara and Mary _____ the mountains.
2 Paul _____ the beautiful beaches.
3 John _____ new species of birds.
4 Lara and Mary _____ in a hotel.
5 Paul _____ in a tent.
6 John _____ in a tent.
7 Lara and Mary _____ by car.
8 John _____ by boat.

4 ★★★ **What are you going to do at the weekend? Write true affirmative and negative sentences about you and your family. Use the words in the box or your own ideas.**

tennis DVD homework grandparents computer games TV friends dinner

I'm going to watch a DVD on Saturday.
My dad isn't going to play tennis.

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____

be going to questions practice ⇨ page 67

VOCABULARY ■ Weather conditions

1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

We cancelled our skiing holiday. There isn't any **snowy** / **(snow)**.

1 Take some sunscreen. It's very **sunny** / **sun** today.
2 Don't go out today. There's a big **stormy** / **storm**.
3 It isn't raining, but it's quite **cloudy** / **cloud**.
4 I prefer **hot** / **heat** weather.
5 The roads are very dangerous today – there's **icy** / **ice** and **foggy** / **fog**.
6 What's the weather like?
Horrible. It's cold and **rainy** / **rain**.
7 It isn't cold today. The **windy** / **wind** is coming from the south.

2 ★★ **Label the weather symbols with the adjectives in exercise 1.**



rainy



1 ______________



2 ______________



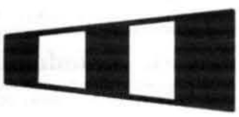
3 ______________



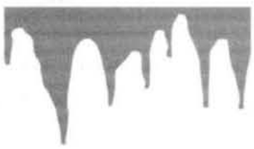
4 ______________



5 ______________



6 ______________



7 ______________

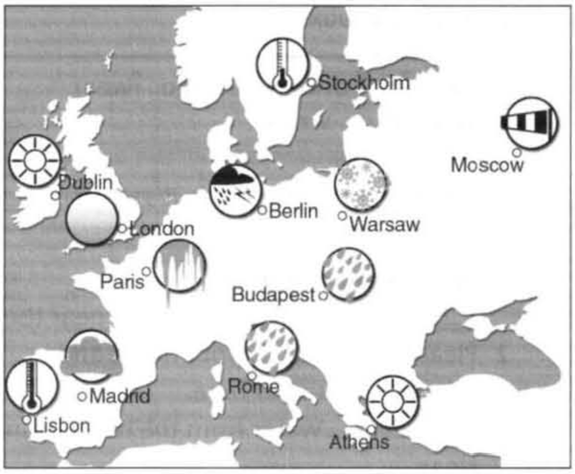


8 ______________



9 ______________

3 ★★ **Look at the weather forecast map and complete the sentences. Use the adjectives in exercise 1.**



It's ______sunny______ in Athens and Dublin today.

1 It's ______________ in Budapest and Rome.
2 It's ______________ in Warsaw right now.
3 At the moment it's ______________ in Moscow.
4 It's ______________ in Lisbon.
5 It's ______________ in London right now.
6 It's ______________ in Berlin today.
7 At the moment it's ______________ in Madrid.
8 It's ______________ in Stockholm today.
9 It's ______________ in Paris at the moment.

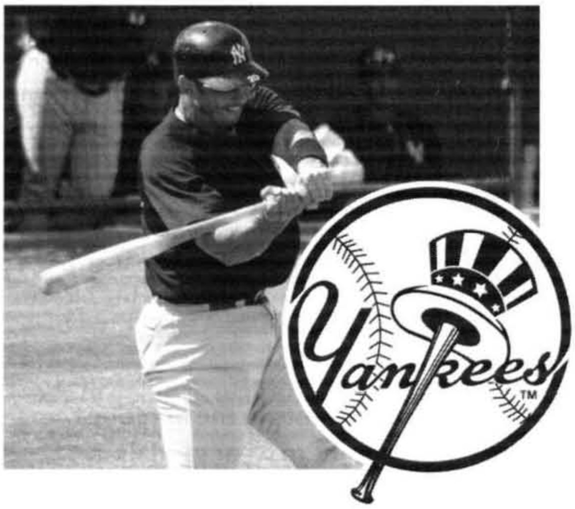
4 ★★★ **Imagine you are in these places. Write sentences about the weather.**

The Alps in winter.
It's cold. There's lots of snow and ice.

1 The Sahara desert at night.
____
2 The Amazon rainforest.
____
3 The Antarctic in summer.
____
4 The Caribbean in September.
____
5 Where you live in April.
____
6 Where you live in January.
____

be going to: questions

1 ★★ **Write questions about a holiday in New York using *be going to*. Then match questions 1–6 with answers a–f.**



where / you / stay / in New York / ?

Where are you going to stay in New York? ___*e*___

1 what / your brother / do / there / ?

____

______________________________ ___

2 what / you / buy / ?

____

______________________________ ___

3 what / places / you / visit / ?

____

______________________________ ___

4 where / you / eat / ?

____

______________________________ ___

5 how / you / travel / in New York / ?

____

______________________________ ___

6 you / take / a lot of photos / ?

____

______________________________ ___

a By cab and subway.
b A New York Yankees baseball cap.
c The Statue of Liberty and Central Park.
d In some New York 'diner' restaurants.
e At my cousin's apartment in Manhattan.
f Yes, I am. I've got a new camera.
g See a baseball game.

will and *won't*

2 ★ **Complete the table with the words in the box.**

won't 'll Will won't will play

Affirmative	
I / You / We / He / She / It / You / They [1] *'ll* win.	
Negative	
I / You / He / She / It /We / You / They [2] ______ lose.	
Questions	
[3] ______ I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they [4] ______ tennis?	
Short answers	
Affirmative	**Negative**
Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they [5] ______.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they [6] ______.

3 ★★ **You are going on an expedition to the Amazon. Write questions or affirmative or negative sentences with *will* or *won't*.**

it / be / very hot / in the Amazon

It'll be very hot in the Amazon.

1. we / see / a lot of / interesting animals

   ____

2. I / not sleep / in a comfortable bed

   ____

3. you / take / a lot of photos / ?

   ____

4. Jess / not talk / on the satellite phone

   ____

5. Mark / burn / in the sun

   ____

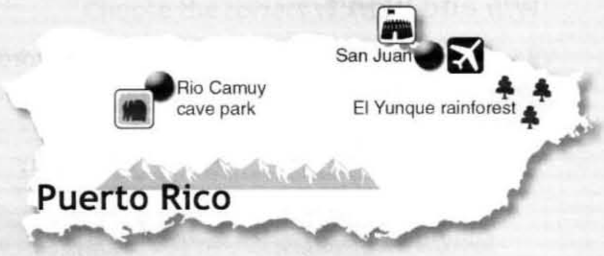
4 ★★★ **Write predictions about your country in the future. Think about the weather, animals, people, food, jobs, houses and schools. Use the words in the box to help you.**

become change be live eat move work buy study travel

The weather will become hotter and more stormy.

1. ______________________________
2. ______________________________
3. ______________________________
4. ______________________________

READING ■ A family holiday



I'm going on holiday with my parents and my sister Sophie next week. We're going to Puerto Rico for two weeks – I'm really excited!

We're going to arrive at the International Airport on Saturday at 8.15 p.m. The airport is only fifteen minutes from San Juan. The tour guide is going to meet us and take us to our hotel – the Hotel Isabela in Old San Juan. On the first day of the holiday we're going to visit the beaches in San Juan and relax.

The next day we're going to do a rainforest tour. The minibus is going to come to our hotel at 8.00 a.m. and take us to the El Yunque rainforest visitor centre. El Yunque is the home of beautiful parrots, enormous trees and amazing flowers. I'm going to take my waterproof clothes because I think it'll be rainy there.

For me, the most exciting day is Tuesday. It's the visit to the famous Rio Camuy caves, in the north-west of Puerto Rico. We'll wear strong shoes, because we're going to visit the caves for three hours with a guide!

1 ★ **Read the text. Tick ✓ the correct box.**

The text is about ...

a ☐ a family camping expedition.
b ☐ two different family holidays.
c ☐ a family holiday.

2 ★★ **Choose the correct answers.**

The family are going to arrive on ______.

(a Saturday) b Sunday c Monday

1 The family are going to arrive at ______.
a 8.00 a.m. b 8.15 p.m. c 8.45 a.m.
2 It is ______ from the airport to San Juan.
a two hours b an hour
c a quarter of an hour
3 San Juan is the name of a ______.
a town b hotel c beach
4 They are going to travel to the rainforest by ______.
a car b plane c minibus
5 In the rainforest they are going to go to a ______.
a shop b visitor centre c cave
6 On Tuesday they are going to visit ______.
a some caves b a hotel c a beach

3 ★★ **Read the text again. Are the sentences *true* or *false*?**

The airport is in San Juan. *false*

1 A guide is going to meet them at the hotel. ______
2 There aren't any beaches in San Juan. ______
3 On Tuesday the family are going to visit the rainforest. ______
4 There are parrots in the rainforest. ______
5 It's important to wear sandals in the caves. ______
6 They are going to be in the caves for three hours. ______

4 ★★★ **Complete the summary of the text.**

The text is about plans for a *holiday* in Puerto Rico. The family are going to arrive at the [1]______ and then go to the [2]______ in San Juan.

On the first day of their holiday, they're going to go to the [3]______ but they want to see other places too.

They're going to visit the [4]______ in the north of Puerto Rico. They also want to explore the beautiful green [5]______ and go to the visitor [6]______ there.

Build your vocabulary

5 ★★ **Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

miserable scared ~~worried~~ angry lucky excited

We've got an exam tomorrow and I'm *worried*.

1 Are you ______ of snakes?
2 My brother took my bike. I'm ______.
3 My dad won the lottery. He's ______!
4 I'm going to see my cousin. I'm ______.
5 Her dog died and she's ______.

WRITING ■ A school trip

Language point: *so*

1 ★ **Choose the correct words.**

It's rainy today (so) / **but** I'm going to wear my waterproof clothes.

1 My mother doesn't like spiders **so** / **or** flies.
2 I'm very cold **or** / **so** I'm going to get in my sleeping bag.
3 I want an ice cream **so** / **but** I haven't got any money.
4 I like Carolina **because** / **so** she's really friendly.
5 I'm tired **but** / **so** I'm going to go to bed.
6 I'm hungry **so** / **because** I'm going to make a sandwich.
7 We're going to walk in the mountains **so** / **or** play football.
8 There's a good film on TV tonight **so** / **because** we're going to watch it.

2 ★★ **Rewrite the sentences with *so*.**

I'm very hot. I'm going to swim in the river.
I'm very hot so I'm going to swim in the river.

1 I'm good at maths. I'm going to help Amy with her homework.
____
2 Maria hasn't got a bike. She always walks to school.
____
3 Charlie likes Italian food. He's going to have pasta.
____
4 It's snowy and cold. I'm going to wear my big coat.
5 ______________________________
I haven't got a mobile phone. I can't speak to my family.
____
6 It's very sunny. We're going to put on some sunscreen.
____

TASK

3 ★★ **Georgia is going on a day trip with her school. Read the notes and complete her email.**

School trip: York
Place: the city of York
When: Friday 10th July
Time: Bus leaves 6.30 a.m., returns 8.30 p.m.
Weather: hot and sunny
Things to take: sunscreen, new sunglasses
Things to see: cathedral, National Railway Museum

Delete Reply Reply All Forward New Mailboxes Get Mail

Hi, Hannah!

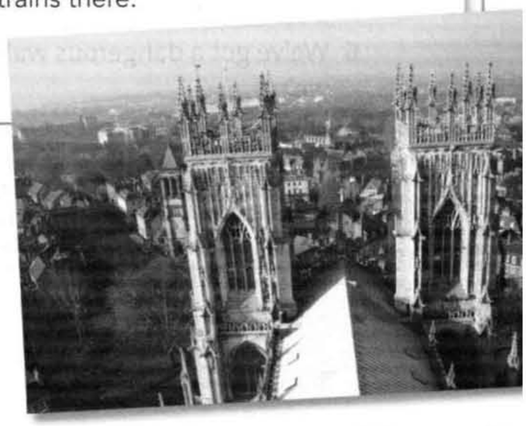
How are you? I'm very excited because I'm going to *visit the city of York* on Friday with my school.

We're going to travel 1__________. We 2__________ at 6.30 a.m. and return at about 3__________.
I looked at the weather forecast on TV – it's going to be really 4__________ so 5__________. York has got a lot of interesting places to visit.

There's 6__________. You can see a lot of beautiful old trains there.

Bye for now,

Georgia



4 ★★★ **Imagine you are going to go on a school trip. Make notes in the table. Then write an email about your trip.**

School trip	
Place	
When	
Time	
Weather	
Things to take	
Things to see	

PROGRESS REVIEW ■ Unit 8

MY EVALUATION **Check your progress. Do the exercises and then complete your own evaluation.**

■□□□ *I need to try this again.* ■■■□ *I am happy with this.*

■■□□ *I could do this better.* ■■■■ *I can do this very well.*

VOCABULARY ■ Travel equipment

1 Complete the words in the sentences.

1 It's very dark now! Where's the t _ _ _ _?
2 We're lost again. I'm going to look at the m _ _.
3 She's got a long r _ _ _ and she's going to climb a mountain.
4 I want to cook. Where's the s _ _ _ _?
5 Karl's hands are cold. He's going to put on some g _ _ _ _ _.
6 Do you like sleeping in a t _ _ _?
7 It's very sunny today. I want to put some s _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ on my face.
8 This mountain is dangerous. I'm going to wear a h _ _ _ _ _ to protect my head.

I can talk about what to do on an expedition.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

READING ■ An adventure story

2 Choose the correct answers.

1 We won an expensive wildlife holiday last week. We were very ______!
a angry b lucky c scared d miserable
2 Great! It's our holiday today! We're ______.
a worried b angry c miserable d excited
3 She's ______ because she's really tired and hungry.
a lucky b miserable c scared d excited
4 My sister has got my sunglasses again! I'm really ______ with her.
a lucky b angry c excited d scared
5 I don't like spiders. I'm ______ of them.
a scared b lucky c angry d miserable
6 We've got a dangerous walk tomorrow and we're ______.
a lucky b miserable c worried d angry

I can understand an adventure story.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ *be going to*

3 Complete the sentences using affirmative, negative or question forms of *be going to*.

1 They ______________ (travel) to the islands by boat.
2 They ______________ (not take) a tent.
3 He ______________ (explore) the mountains.
4 What ______________ (you / look for)?
5 How ______________ (they / make) dinner?
6 I ______________ (not swim) in the river.
7 We ______________ (bring) a camera.
8 She ______________ (look at) the map.

I can talk about plans and intentions.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

VOCABULARY AND LISTENING ■ Weather conditions

4 Complete the sentences with one of the words in brackets.

1 Do you like this __________ weather? (heat / hot)
2 It's cold today. There's __________ on the car. (icy / ice)
3 I can't see the sun because of that __________. (cloud / cloudy)
4 The weather on holiday was very __________. (stormy / storm).
5 Don't drive fast in the car. It's __________. (fog / foggy)
6 We can't ski. There isn't any __________ (snowy / snow)
7 There's a cold __________. Wear a coat. (wind / windy)
8 Have you got waterproof clothes? It's __________. (rain / rainy)

I can talk about the weather.
MY EVALUATION □□□□

LANGUAGE FOCUS ■ *will* and *won't*

5 **Complete the sentences using *will* or *won't* and the verbs in the box.**

not win design not go become like live

1 In the future, tigers __________ extinct.
2 She __________ to university. She never studies.
3 You __________ this DVD. It's really good.
4 __________ inventors __________ very fast planes?
5 He __________ any money. He didn't buy a ticket for the lottery.
6 __________ people __________ in houses in space in 2010?

I can make predictions about the future.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

SPEAKING ■ Making and responding to suggestions

6 **Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.**

suggest How idea going can't Why sure matter Let's

Luke What's the [1]__________, Rosa?
Rosa I think we're lost again!
Luke Oh no. What are we [2]__________ to do?
Rosa [3]__________ buy a map of the city.
Luke I'm not [4]__________ about that. I can't see any shops near here.
Rosa [5]__________ about asking that woman?
Rosa We [6]__________ do that. She's talking to her friend.
Luke Well, what do you [7]__________?
Rosa [8]__________ don't we find a bus or a taxi?
Luke That's a good [9]__________!

I can make and respond to suggestions.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

WRITING ■ A blog

7 **Choose the correct answers to complete the blog.**



Saturday 10th July

I'm going to go [1]__________ an expedition with my school next Friday. We're going to [2]__________ at a big campsite in Snowdonia in Wales.

Saturday 17th July

[3]__________ I am next to my new tent. It's a really [4]__________ day and I'm wearing my waterproof clothes.

Sunday 18th July

[5]__________ is me in my helmet. We climbed a big mountain this morning. I had a fantastic [6]__________, but I was quite scared!

	a	b	c	d
1	a on	b at	c in	d up
2	a take	b fall	c stay	d have
3	a This	b That	c Where	d Here
4	a rainy	b rain	c raining	d rained
5	a These	b This	c Those	d Where
6	a hour	b play	c time	d times

I can write a blog about an expedition.
MY EVALUATION ☐☐☐☐

Possessive *'s*

For singular nouns add *'s* to the noun.
the boy's room
For plural nouns add *'*.
the teachers' desk
For irregular plural nouns add *'s*.
the children's teacher
When there is more than one noun, add *'s* to the last noun only.
Jack and Lucy's mother

Use

The possessive *'s* shows that something belongs to a person.
Suzy's dictionary. ***The girls' bags.***

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
I / you	my / your
he / she / it	his / her / its
we / you / they	our / your / their

Use

Subject pronouns are used in place of names or nouns.
The book is here. It is on the table.
Possessive adjectives show that something belongs to a person.
Paul's pencil is here. His pencil is on the desk.
Remember: Subject pronouns cannot be left out of a sentence.
She is in the classroom. ~~***Is in the classroom.***~~

be: affirmative, negative and questions

Affirmative		Negative	
Full form	Short form	Full form	Short form
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

The verb *be* follows the subject.
I am twelve years old.
The negative form is formed by adding *not* after the verb.
He is not in my class.
In spoken or informal written English it is common to use the short forms.
He isn't in my class. ***You aren't at home.***

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I ... ?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you ... ?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he ... ?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she ... ?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it ... ?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we ... ?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you ... ?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they ... ?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

In yes / no questions reverse the position of the subject pronoun and the verb.
Are you popular at school?
Remember: There is no short form of affirmative short answers.

Use

The verb *be* is used to talk about the identity, description or place of a person, animal or object.
She is our teacher. ***Are you in Geneva?*** ***The bag isn't black.***

Object pronouns

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun
I / you	me / you
he / she / it	him / her / it
we / you/ they	us / you / them

I'm next to Sam. I'm next to him.
Note that for things we use *it* (singular) or *them* (plural).
We're near the window. We're near it.
You're near the windows. You're near them.

Use

Object pronouns are used in place of names or nouns. We use them after verbs and prepositions.

Possessive 's

1 Rewrite the sentences adding *'s* or *'* to the subjects.

The four girls desks.

The four girls' desks.

1 Maria book.

______

2 Michael and Ruby classroom.

______

3 The two boys dictionaries.

______

4 Susan poster.

______

5 Ben and Joe CD player.

______

6 The students classroom.

______

7 My two sisters books.

______

8 Our friend house.

______

Subject pronouns and possessive adjectives

2 Match the subject pronouns 1–7 with the possessive adjectives a–g.

1 I	a their
2 you	b his
3 he	c our
4 she	d its
5 it	e my
6 we	f your
7 they	g her

3 Complete the sentences. Put the words in brackets in the correct positions.

(your / I) *I*'m in *your* classroom.

1 (his / she) ______ is ______ friend.

2 (it / her) ______'s in ______ bag.

3 (you / my) ______ aren't ______ teacher!

4 (they / his) ______ mum and dad are teachers. ______'re in our school.

5 (your / I) ______'m not at ______ school.

6 (he / their) ______ dad is at home. ______'s a teacher.

be: affirmative, negative and questions

4 Complete the affirmative sentences using the correct form of *be*. Use short forms.

I*'m* a teacher.

1 You______ in my class.

2 He______ near the door.

3 She______ in the classroom.

4 It______ on the desk.

5 We______ in class 8S.

6 They______ next to the laptop.

5 Rewrite the sentences in exercise 4 using the negative form.

I'm not a teacher.

1 ______

2 ______

3 ______

4 ______

5 ______

6 ______

6 Complete the questions and short answers.

Am I in your class? Yes, *you are*.

1 ______ he my teacher? No, ______.

2 ______ she on the chair? Yes, ______.

3 ______ they nice? No, ______.

4 ______ it under the desk? Yes, ______.

5 ______ we near the school? No, ______.

6 ______ you popular? Yes, ______.

Object pronouns

7 Choose the correct words.

This is my bag. My pen is in (it) / **them**.

1 Freddie and Cara are in a new class. Dominic is with **her** / **them**.

2 I am in Berlin now. Mia is with **me** / **it**.

3 The teacher is in California today. We aren't with **her** / **you**.

4 Tony is next to the Simpsons poster. He's next to **it** / **him**.

5 You're near Gabriella and me. You're near **us** / **them**.

6 You and Joseph are in Vienna. Michael is with **you** / **her**.

7 John is my friend. I like **it** / **him**.

have got

Affirmative	Negative
I've got a pen.	I haven't got a pen.
You've got a pen.	You haven't got a pen.
He's got a pen.	He hasn't got a pen.
She's got a pen.	She hasn't got a pen.
It's got a pen.	It hasn't got a pen.
We've got a pen.	We haven't got a pen.
You've got a pen.	You haven't got a pen.
They've got a pen.	They haven't got a pen.

The affirmative form is made with *have got* or *has got* plus subject.
The negative form is made with *have not got* or *has not got* plus subject.
Note that in spoken and informal written English the short forms *'ve got*, *'s got*, *haven't got* and *hasn't got* are used.

Questions	Affirmative	Negative
Have I got a pen?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Have you got a pen?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has he got a pen?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she got a pen?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it got a pen?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we got a pen?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have you got a pen?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have they got a pen?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

Questions are made with *Have* / *Has* plus subject plus *got*.
Short answers are made with *have* without *got*.
Yes, I have.
~~**Yes, I have got.**~~
Note that question and negative forms are not made with *do* / *does* or *don't* / *doesn't*.
Have you got a sister?
~~**Do you have got a sister?**~~
He hasn't got a bag.
~~**He doesn't have got a bag.**~~

Use
Have got is used to talk about possession. It is also used to talk about our families.
I've got a digital camera.
He hasn't got a pencil.
Have you got a brother? No, I haven't.

Prepositions: *about*, *of*, *by*

a book about tennis	a film about Africa
a photo of Rome	a poster of Orlando Bloom
a CD by Alicia Keyes	a play by Shakespeare

Interrogative pronouns

Who's your favourite sports star?
Where's your friend from?
What's your favourite film?
When's your birthday?
How old is your cousin?
How many computer games have you got?
Use the interrogative pronouns *who*, *where*, *what*, *when*, *how old*, *how many* at the beginning of questions to ask about specific information.
Note that in informal and spoken English we often contract the verb *be* with question words *Who*, *Where*, *What*, *When* and *How old*.
Who's your favourite tennis player?
What's your name?
Where's your new school?

this, that, these, those

Singular	Plural
This is my friend Harry.	These are my friends James and Mia.
That's a good poster.	Those are cool T-shirts.

Use *this* and *these* for things that are close to the person who is speaking.
Use *that* and *those* for things that are further away from the person who is speaking.

have got

1 Write affirmative ✔ or negative ✗ sentences using *have got*. Use contractions where possible.

she / a book about animals ✔

She's got a book about animals.

1 I / a DVD player ✔

____

2 he / a white rat ✗

____

3 they / an English friend ✔

____

4 you / a hip hop CD ✗

____

5 Natasha / a red football shirt ✔

____

6 I / a blue pen ✗

____

2 Look at the information in the table and write questions and short answers using *have got*.

	Jasmine	Jack and Ella
a dog	✗	✓
a new teacher	✓	✗
a blue pen	✗	✓
computer	✓	✗

Has Jasmine got a dog?

No, she hasn't.

1 ______________________

____

2 ______________________

____

3 ______________________

____

4 ______________________

____

5 ______________________

____

6 ______________________

____

7 ______________________

____

Prepositions: *about*, *of*, *by*

3 Complete the sentences with *about*, *of* or *by*.

Have you got a CD ___*by*___ Rihanna?

1 Paula is interested in books ________ animals.
2 I haven't got a photo ________ my cat.
3 I like the new CD ________ Kanye West.
4 Have they got a poster ________ the football team?
5 We're into books and magazines ________ photography.
6 Has she got a nice photo ________ her family?

Interrogative pronouns

4 Complete the interrogative pronouns.

W*ho's* your favourite tennis player?

1 H________ are your cousins?
2 W________'s your favourite TV programme?
3 W________'s your mobile phone?
4 H________ books have you got?
5 W________'s your sister's birthday?
6 W________ are those boys?

5 Match answers a–f with questions 1–6 in exercise 4.

a It's *The X Factor*. [2]
b On 17th May. [ ]
c They're my brothers. [ ]
d Two or three hundred! [ ]
e They're twelve and fifteen. [ ]
f It's in my bag. [ ]

this, *that*, *these*, *those*

6 Choose the correct words.

(**This**) / **These** is my best friend, Sara.

1 **This** / **These** are my cousins, Joshua and Emily.
2 Is your food good? Yes, **this** / **these** pizza is fantastic!
3 Look. **That** / **Those** DVDs are very expensive.
4 **That** / **Those** girl is in my English class.
5 Hey, **that** / **those** shoes are cool.
6 Happy Birthday! **This** / **These** book is for you.

there is, *there are* + *a*, *an*, *some* and *any*

	Affirmative	Short form
Singular	There is a / an ...	There's a / an ...
Plural	There are some ...	–

There is is used with *a / an* and singular nouns and *there are* with plural nouns.

There is a school.

There's an art gallery.

There are some books on the table.

Note that in spoken and informal written English the short form *there's* is used. *There are* does not have a short form.

	Negative	Short form
Singular	There is not a / an ...	There isn't a / an ...
Plural	There are not any ...	There aren't any ...

The negative form *there is not* is used with singular nouns and *there are not* with plural nouns.

Note that in spoken and informal written English the short form *there isn't* and *there aren't* are used.

Any is used with plural nouns.

There isn't a sports centre near here.

There aren't any chairs in the library.

Use

There is / there are is used to express the existence or absence of someone or something.

There's a river near my school.

There are some cars in the car park.

There aren't any big shops in this town.

Is there ...?, *Are there ...?*

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Is there a / an ... ?	Yes, there is.	No, there isn't.
Are there any ... ?	Yes, there are.	No, there aren't.
How many ... are there?	Four.	

The question form *Is there* is used with *a / an* and a singular noun.

Is there a cinema in your town?

Is there an email for me?

The plural form *Are there* is used with *any* and a plural noun.

Are there any shops?

How many .... are there? is used when asking about a specific number of people or things.

How many parks are there? (There are) two.

In negative short answers it is common to use the short form *isn't* and *aren't*.

No, it isn't. **No, there aren't.**

Comparative adjectives

Most adjectives with one syllable add *-er*	clean – cleaner
One syllable with one vowel ending with one consonant double consonant and add *-er*	big – bigger
One syllable ending in *-e* add *-r*	safe – safer
Irregular	good – better bad – worse
Adjectives ending in *-y* leave out *-y*, and add *-ier*	pretty – prettier
All other adjectives of two or more syllables put more before adjective	expensive – more expensive

Use

Comparative adjectives are used to compare things, places or people. The comparative adjectives is followed by *than*.

Libraries are quieter than schools.

My flat is nicer than your flat.

Prepositions: *by* and *on*

	by	*on*
I go to work ...	by bus.	on the bus.
She goes to London ...	by coach.	on the coach.
He goes to the office ...	by train.	on the train.
I go to Spain ...	by plane.	on the plane.
The café is ten minutes ...	by car.	–
They go to the shops ...	–	on foot.

there is, there are + *a, an, some* and *any*

1 Complete the affirmative ✓ and negative ✗ sentences with *is, are, isn't* and *aren't*.

There __is__ a table. ✓

1 There ________ two boys. ✓
2 There ________ a cinema. ✗
3 There ________ some books. ✓
4 There ________ any flats near here. ✗
5 There ________ an art gallery. ✓
6 There ________ a park. ✗
7 There ________ any factories. ✗
8 There ________ some animals. ✓

2 Complete the sentences with *a, an, some* or *any*.

There isn't __a__ cinema.

1 There's ________ email.
2 There are ________ CDs.
3 There's ________ window.
4 There aren't ________ pencils.
5 There are ________ shelves.
6 There isn't ________ a shopping centre.
7 There aren't ________ posters.
8 There's ________ office.

Is there ...?, Are there ...?

3 Complete the questions and answers using the words in the box. Use the words more than once.

are	aren't	how	is	two	there's	many	there	isn't

__Is__ there a book?
No, there __isn't.__

1 ______ there any shops?
Yes, there ______.
2 ______ there an email?
No, there ______.
3 ______ there any parks?
No, there ______.
4 ______ many flats are there?
There are ______.
5 ______ there a shopping centre?
Yes, there ______.
6 How ______ sports centres are ______?
______ one.

Comparative adjectives

4 Write the comparative adjectives.

small __smaller__

1 pretty ________
2 difficult ________
3 fast ________
4 bad ________
5 expensive ________
6 easy ________
7 interesting ________
8 far ________
9 ugly ________
10 exciting ________

5 Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets and *than*.

He's __older than__ (old) me.

1 Football is ________ (popular) tennis.
2 My bag is ________ (nice) your bag.
3 The library is ________ (big) the school.
4 DVD players are ________ (cheap) TVs.
5 Jack is ________ (friendly) Tom.
6 My laptop is ________ (good) my computer.
7 Skiing is ________ (dangerous) chess.
8 Canada is ________ (cold) Spain.
9 Her bike is ________ (expensive) your bike.
10 I think Rome is ________ (beautiful) Paris.

Prepositions: *by* and *on*

6 Complete the sentences with *by* or *on*.

I go to school __by__ bus.

1 She travels to work ______ the train.
2 The office is about ten minutes ______ foot.
3 Adam goes to school ______ car.
4 We go to Paris ______ the plane.
5 It's about two hours to London ______ train.
6 Mark goes to London ______ the coach.

Present simple: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I speak French.	I don't speak French.
You speak French.	You don't speak French.
He speaks French.	He doesn't speak French.
She speaks French.	She doesn't speak French.
It speaks French.	It doesn't speak French.
We speak French.	We don't speak French.
You speak French.	You don't speak French.
They speak French.	They don't speak French.

The affirmative form is the base form of the verb (infinitive without *to*). To make the third person singular (*he / she / it*) add *-s* or *-es*; for verbs ending in *-y*, delete *-y* and add *-ies*.

I live	***he lives***
you go	***she goes***
we try	***he tries***

The negative form is made with *do not* or *does not* plus the base form of the verb.
Note that in spoken and informal written English the short forms *don't* or *doesn't* are used.
I don't eat pizza. ***She doesn't eat pizza.***

Present simple: questions

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Do I speak Italian?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do you speak Italian?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Does he speak Italian?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she speak Italian?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it speak Italian?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do we speak Italian?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do you speak Italian?	Yes, you do	No, you don't.
Do they speak Italian?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

Do they speak Italian? ***Yes, they do.***
Do you speak Italian? ***No, we don't.***
The question form is made with *Do* or *Does* + subject + verb.
Short answers are made with *do* or *does* in the affirmative and *don't* or *doesn't* in the negative.

Question word	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb
What	does	she	eat?
Where	do	you	live?
When	does	Kevin	get up?
Who	do	they	visit?
What time	does	the lesson	start?
How often	do	you	read?

Put question words at the beginning of the question.
Where does he work?
Remember to include the auxiliary verb *do / does* in questions.
Where do you live? ~~***Where you live?***~~

Use

The present simple is used:

1 to talk and ask questions about habits, routines and things that happen regularly.
She goes to school at nine o'clock.

2 to describe things that are always true, or almost always true.
I live in Warsaw. ***My teacher doesn't speak Polish.***

3 to talk about what we think, feel or like.
Do you like Turkish music?

Adverbs of frequency

always	●●●●●
usually	●●●●○
often	●●●○○
sometimes	●●○○○
never	○○○○○

In sentences with *be*, adverbs of frequency follow the verb *be*.
I am always friendly.
However, with all other verbs, adverbs of frequency precede the verb.
I often get up at 6.00.
In questions, adverbs of frequency always follow the subject.
Do you usually watch TV?
Are your friends always noisy?

Use

Adverbs of frequency are used to describe how often you do something.

Present simple: affirmative and negative

1 Complete the sentences using the present simple affirmative form of the verbs in brackets.

We *use* (use) dictionaries in class.

1 David ________ (watch) American DVDs.
2 My friend's father ________ (teach) Italian.
3 Carla ________ (study) English after school.
4 I ________ (live) near the school.
5 My sister ________ (like) cats and dogs.
6 They ________ (speak) Japanese at home.

2 Complete the sentences using the negative form of the verbs in bold.

My friend **watches** TV programmes, but he *doesn't watch* films.

1 Justin and Charlie **play** basketball, but they ________ tennis.
2 My sister **speaks** English, but she ________ German.
3 You **read** books, but you ________ comics.
4 Clara **goes** to the library, but she ________ to the park.
5 We **like** hip hop music, but we ________ classical music.
6 Mr Holmes **teaches** Italian, but he ________ French.
7 I **use** a dictionary, but I ________ a grammar book.
8 I **write** emails, but I ________ letters.

Present simple: questions

3 Order the words to make questions. Then complete the short answers.

you / food / like / do / French
Do you like French food?
Yes, *I do.*

1 father / your / Japanese / speak / does
____
No, ________.
2 they / a / do / go / school / language / to
____
Yes, ________.
3 live / he / near / does / hospital / the
____
Yes, ________.
4 understand / you / this / do / word
____
No, ________.
5 Anna / does / DVDs / English / watch / in
____
Yes, ________.
6 they / do / in / factory / work / a
____
No, ________.

4 Look at the answers. Then write the questions.

Where *do you live*?
I live near the train station.

1 What films ________?
I like French films.
2 Where ________?
He works in the art gallery.
3 What time ________?
She gets up at 6.30.
4 How ________?
They travel to school by bus.
5 How often ________?
He plays basketball every day.
6 When ________?
I finish work at 4.30.

Adverbs of frequency

5 Look at the key. Write sentences with the correct adverb of frequency.

always	●●●●●
usually	●●●●○
often	●●●○○
sometimes	●●○○○
never	○○○○○

I do my homework. ●●●●●
I always do my homework.

1 He has lunch at work. ●●●●
____
2 They finish work after 5.00. ●●
____
3 The dog is dirty. ●●●●●
____
4 He gets up early. ●●●
____
5 She goes to bed at 8.30. ○○○○○
____

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

Affirmative		Negative	
I'm	running.	I'm not	running.
You're	running.	You aren't	running.
He's	running.	He isn't	running.
She's	running.	She isn't	running.
It's	running.	It isn't	running.
We're	running.	We aren't	running.
You're	running.	You aren't	running.
They're	running.	They aren't	running.

The affirmative form of the present continuous is made with the verb *be* and the *-ing* form of the verb.
She's walking to school.
The negative form is made with the verb *be* + *not* and the *-ing* form.
Note that in spoken and informal written English, short forms are used.
They aren't eating.

Spelling rules

With the majority of verbs add *-ing*.
eat → eating ***think → thinking***
With verbs that end in *-e* delete *e* and add *-ing*.
have → having ***write → writing***
With verbs that end in vowel + single consonant double the consonant and add *-ing*.
stop → stopping ***swim → swimming***

Present continuous: questions

Question	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I playing?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you playing?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he playing?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she playing?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it playing?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we playing?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you playing?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they playing?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

The question form is made by inverting the verb *be* and the subject.
Are you playing football?
What are you reading?
Short answers are made with the verb *be* only, without the *-ing* form.
Are you doing your homework? Yes, I am.
Are they building a new house? No, they aren't.

Present continuous and present simple

Use

The present continuous is used to talk about actions in progress.
She's playing tennis now.
They're watching a film on TV at the moment.
The present simple is used to talk about routines or repeated actions.
He plays tennis every weekend.
We watch The Simpsons every evening.
Note that there are some verbs (stative verbs) which are not usually used in the continuous form. These include: *understand, know, think, like, love, hate* and *want.*
I like that CD.
~~*I'm liking that CD.*~~

Present continuous: affirmative and negative

1 Write the *-ing* form of the verbs.

look ___looking___

1 run ______
2 attack ______
3 play ______
4 sit ______
5 swim ______
6 practise ______
7 eat ______
8 change ______
9 catch ______
10 hide ______

2 Complete the sentences using the present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

My friends ___are chatting___ (chat) on the internet.

1 Sofia ______ (write) an email to her cousin.
2 You ______ (not listen) to the radio.
3 We ______ (watch) an interesting programme on TV.
4 Diego ______ (talk) to his father on the phone.
5 I ______ (not do) my homework on the computer.
6 They ______ (not use) that Spanish dictionary.
7 Rob and Angela ______ (swim) at the moment.
8 The shark ______ (look for) food.

Present continuous: questions

3 Complete the questions and short answers.

___Is___ she listening? Yes, ___she is.___

1 ______ he making dinner?
No, ______.
2 ______ they reading comics?
Yes, ______.
3 ______ we studying science?
Yes, ______.
4 ______ she eating pizza?
Yes, ______.
5 ______ you watching that film?
No, ______.
6 ______ it feeding its babies?
Yes, it ______.

4 Complete the questions.

A I'm making dinner.
B What ___are you making___?

1 A She's studying in her bedroom.
B What ______?
2 A The frog is hiding from the snake.
B Where ______?
3 A My sister is teaching English.
B Who ______?
4 A They're watching TV.
B What ______?
5 A The elephants are running to the river.
B Where ______?
6 A Daniel is playing a computer game.
B What ______?

Present continuous and present simple

5 Complete the sentences using the present continuous or the present simple form of the verbs in brackets.

I ___meet___ (meet) my friends every day after school.

1 Anna ______ (swim) in the pool every day.
2 Where are John and Rob?
They ______ (play) tennis at the moment.
3 My parents ______ (make) dinner at seven o'clock every evening.
4 Naomi ______ (watch) a DVD now.
5 Ben ______ (speak) Italian and German.
6 Where's Becky?
She ______ (read) a book in her bedroom.
7 Mum isn't here. She ______ (run) in the park.
8 We usually ______ (have) lunch at home.
9 I ______ (play) the piano after school every day.
10 Mike and Jamie are in their room. They ______ (do) their homework.

can for ability and permission

The affirmative form is made with the subject plus *can* plus the base form.

I can dance.

They can have a pizza.

The negative form is made with the subject plus *can't* (*cannot*) plus the base form.

In spoken and informal written English it is common to use the short form *can't*.

She can't swim.

We can't speak German.

Questions are made with *can* plus the subject plus the base form.

Can Sarah have dinner here?

Can you speak Polish?

Remember: Always use the base form of the verb with *can*, not the full infinitive.

I can play the guitar.

~~**I can to play the guitar.**~~

Can she listen to your CD?

~~**Can she to listen to your CD?**~~

Remember: Never use the auxiliary verb *do / does* in questions with *can*.

Can I have some sweets?

~~**Do I can have some sweets?**~~

Use

Can is used to express permission and ability.

Permission
Can I have some chips?
Yes, you can.
Can we go to the cinema?
No, we can't
Ability
I can do martial arts.
Can he speak German?

Countable and uncountable nouns: a / *an, the, some, any, much, many* and *a lot of*

Countable nouns have a singular and a plural form:

apple **apples**

Use (*a / an*) with singular countable nouns.

a banana **an apple**

Use *the* with both singular and plural nouns.

the shop **the shops**

Countable nouns have a plural form.

The apple is on the table. The apples are on the table.

Uncountable nouns don't have a plural form.

The pasta is very nice. ~~**The pasta are very nice.**~~

Use *the* or no article with uncountable nouns. Don't use *a /an* or numbers.

fruit	**meat**	**the water**	**the rice**
~~**a fruit**~~	~~**a meat**~~	~~**two fruits**~~	~~**three meats**~~

Use *a / an* when we talk about something for the first time. Use *the* when we mention it a second time.

I've got an apple in my bag. The apple is green.

Use *the* when there is only one thing:

What is the capital of your country?

I eat in the school canteen.

Some, any and *a lot of* can be used with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

Some is used in affirmative sentences and indicates an undefined amount of something:

I've got some apples.

There's some ice cream on the table.

A lot of is used in affirmative sentences and indicates a large quantity of something.

There are a lot of frogs here. There is a lot of salad.

Any is used in negative sentences and questions.

There aren't any chairs.

There isn't any water. Is there any cheese?

Much is used in negative sentences with uncountable nouns.

There isn't much pasta.

Many is used in negative sentences with plural countable nouns.

There aren't many burgers.

Not much and *not many* indicate a small amount of something.

There isn't much milk.

There aren't many apples.

can for ability and permission

1 Write questions and short answers.

	Jake	Mia and Georgia
swim	✗	✓
speak French	✓	✗
play the piano	✗	✓
cook	✓	✗

Jake / swim / ?

Can Jake swim? No, he can't.

1 Mia and Georgia / play the piano / ?

____

____

2 Jake / speak French / ?

____

____

3 Mia and Georgia / swim / ?

____

____

4 Jake / cook / ?

____

____

5 Mia and Georgia / speak French / ?

____

____

6 Jake / play the piano / ?

____

____

7 Mia and Georgia / cook / ?

____

____

2 Complete the sentences and questions with *can / can't* and the verbs in the box.

learn not drink go not watch stay make ~~buy~~

Can we *buy* a dog?

1 _______ I _______ to bed at 11.30?
2 _______ you _______ Italian?
3 Sorry, you _______ that horror film.
4 My friend _______ at our house tonight!
5 _______ I _______ a big chocolate cake?
6 We _______ the orange juice.

Countable and uncountable nouns: *a / an, the, some, any, much, many* and *a lot of*

3 Complete the table.

egg restaurant air pen music food chair time book

Countable	Uncountable
egg	_______
_______	_______
_______	_______
_______	_______
_______	

4 Complete the sentences with *a, an, some* or *any*.

There are *some* vegetables on the table.

1 I'm eating _______ sandwich.
2 Are there _______ sweets?
3 There aren't _______ burgers.
4 I've got _______ pasta for lunch.
5 My dad eats _______ egg every morning.
6 We've got _______ rice with beans.

5 Complete the sentences with *much, many* or *a lot of*.

Sally doesn't drink *much* water.

1 There aren't _______ chairs in the classroom.
2 There isn't _______ fruit in Tony's diet.
3 Jack eats _______ meat.
4 I haven't got _______ sweets in my bag.
5 Mum always makes _______ pasta for dinner.
6 I'm sorry. There isn't _______ milk.

6 Complete the sentences with *a, an* or *the*.

I often go to *the* big park next to our school.

1 Here's _____ sandwich and some crisps. _____ sandwich has got meat in it.
2 What's _____ name of your dog?
3 Every day I eat _____ apple and _____ pear.
4 I'm chatting to _____ friend.
5 Where is _____ cinema in this town?
6 He usually has _____ fizzy drink after school.

was, were

Affirmative	Negative
I was happy.	I wasn't happy.
You were happy.	You weren't happy.
He / She / It was happy.	He / She / It wasn't happy.
We / You / They were happy.	We / You / They weren't happy.

The past simple affirmative form of the verb *be* is *was* or *were*.
The past simple negative form is *was not* or *were not*. Note that the contractions *wasn't* or *weren't* are usually used.

Question	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Was I at school?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you at school?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he / she / it at school?	Yes, he / she / it was.	No, he / she / it wasn't.
Were we / you / they at school?	Yes, we / you / they were.	No, we / you / they weren't.

The question form is made with *was* or *were* plus subject.
Short answers are made with *Yes* or *No* plus subject plus *was, were, wasn't* or *weren't.*

there was, there were

There was and *there were* are the past simple forms of *there is* and *there are.*

There was an old house here ten years ago.
There were 24 children in the class last year.

Past simple of regular verbs: affirmative and negative

Affirmative	Negative
I listened.	I didn't listen.
You listened.	You didn't listen.
He / She / It listened.	He / She / It didn't listen.
We / You / They listened.	We / You / They didn't listen.

The affirmative form of past simple regular verbs is made by adding *-ed* to the base form of the verb. The negative form is made with *did not* plus the base form. The contraction *didn't* is usually used.

Use

The past simple is used to talk about finished actions in the past and actions which happen at a specific time.

I played tennis two hours ago.
We didn't visit London last year.

Spelling rules: past simple affirmative

With the majority of verbs add *-ed*.
watch → watched   check → checked
With verbs that end in *-e* add *-d*.
like → liked   live → lived
With verbs that end in a vowel + single consonant double the consonant and add *-ed*.
stop → stopped   travel → travelled

Past time expressions

The past simple can be used with a number of time expressions:

last week / month / year / weekend / Sunday
in the 17th century
in 1964 / May 1865
yesterday
three days / two weeks / 300 years ago

The time expressions usually go at the end of a sentence or phrase, but they can also go at the beginning.

We travelled to China last year.
Last year we travelled to China.

was, were

1 Complete the sentences with *was, wasn't, were* or *weren't*.

Van Gogh wasn't a writer. He ___was___ an artist.

1 They __________ at the match. They were on holiday.
2 It wasn't hot in France. It __________ very cold.
3 I __________ at school yesterday. I was at home.
4 We weren't at the park. We __________ at the cinema.
5 That bag wasn't cheap. It __________ expensive.
6 You __________ at the cinema. You were in the park.

2 Write questions with *was* or *were*. Then write short answers.

your sister / at the party / last night / ? (Yes)

Was your sister at the party last night?

Yes, she was.

1 they / at the station / at three o'clock / ? (No)

____

____

2 your brother / in the football team / last year / ? (Yes)

____

____

3 you / on holiday / last week / ? (No)

____

____

4 the water / in the swimming pool / cold / ? (Yes)

____

____

there was, there were

3 Complete the sentences using the affirmative or negative form of *there was* or *there were*.

In 1830, ___there weren't___ any cars on the roads.

1 In the 1800s __________ any computers.
2 In 1850 __________ a lot of horses on the roads.
3 __________ an airport here 200 years ago.
4 __________ any MP3 players 20 years ago.
5 __________ a brilliant actor in that film about Columbus.

Past simple of regular verbs: affirmative and negative

4 Complete the sentences using the past simple form of the words in the box.

change	listen	travel	live	name	play	~~visit~~

When we were in Paris we ___visited___ the Eiffel Tower and the Louvre museum.

1 She __________ her cat after a footballer.
2 That singer __________ his name to Blake.
3 He __________ football last night.
4 She __________ in a big house in Paris.
5 I __________ to some cool music yesterday.
6 We __________ to Brazil six months ago.

5 Rewrite the sentences in the negative form.

My sister liked that new CD.

My sister didn't like that new CD.

1 They used a dictionary in class.

____

2 John stayed at Peter's house last night.

____

3 Maria visited her friend yesterday.

____

4 You changed school last year.

____

5 Einstein invented the computer.

____

6 I chatted to my friend on the phone.

____

Past time expressions

6 Choose the correct answers.

We watched a film ______ Saturday.

a at (**b last**) c in d ago

1 I visited the art gallery two weeks ______.
a last b now c ago d time
2 We finished our homework ______ night.
a last b in c ago d on
3 People didn't travel by car ______ 1780.
a at b in c on d of
4 We were at the shopping centre ______.
a later b now c ago d yesterday
5 Columbus discovered America ______ 1492.
a last b at c in d on

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

Subject	Affirmative	Negative
I	had.	didn't have.
You	practised.	didn't practise.
He / She / It	built.	didn't build.
We / You / They	used.	didn't use.

The past simple has only one form for all persons of the verb.

I went shopping.

She went shopping.

We went shopping.

Regular verbs add *-ed* to the base form.

play → played visit → visited look → looked

Verbs ending in *-e* add *-d*.

live → lived share → shared chase → chased

Irregular verbs each have their own past simple form.

buy → bought go → went have → had meet → met run → ran see → saw win → won write → wrote

The negative form is made with *didn't* plus the base form.

She didn't meet her friend.

We didn't play the video game.

Remember: Don't use *didn't* with the verb *be*.

The flat wasn't very big.

They weren't interested in sport.

Past simple: questions

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb
Did	I	see?
	you	play?
	he / she / it	dance?
	we / you / they	eat?

The question form is made with the auxiliary verb *did* plus the base form.

Did you have dinner at home?

Did he win the race?

Did she design the game?

Did they do the homework?

Question word	Auxiliary verb	Subject	Verb
What			
When		I	go?
Where	did	you	get up?
Who		he / she / it	visit?
How often		we / you / they	buy?
What time			

Wh- words go at the beginning of questions.

When did she have lunch?

Who did we see in the park?

Remember: Don't use *did* in questions with *be*.

Was she good at tennis?

Were you at the cinema yesterday?

Short answers are formed with the auxiliary verb only.

Did you see the film?	***Yes, we did.***
Did she like this book?	***No, she didn't.***

Use

Use the past simple to describe events which happened at a specific point in the past. For this reason sentences in the simple past often include a time phrase such as:

yesterday, in 2002, three weeks ago, last year.

I saw him ten minutes ago.

We went swimming yesterday.

They visited me in 2004.

He won the race last year.

Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

1 Write the past simple form of the verbs in the correct columns.

	-d	*-ed*	irregular
eat			*ate*
play			
find			
use			
visit			
like			
buy			
ask			
lose			

2 Write past simple sentences.

he / not go / to the shopping centre

He didn't go to the shopping centre.

1 she / win / a laptop

______

2 they / eat / some burgers

______

3 I / buy / some sweets

______

4 he / not see / me

______

5 we / not like / the film

______

6 I / make / dinner / last night

______

3 Rewrite the sentences using the past simple.

You work in a sports centre.

You worked in a sports centre.

1 We travel to school by bus.

______

2 She buys a lot of clothes.

______

3 He plays volleyball in the afternoon.

______

4 I visit my friends in France.

______

5 She meets us at the park.

______

6 They go to school by bus.

______

Past simple: questions

4 Write past simple questions. Then complete the short answers.

you / watch / the film / last night / ?

Did you watch the film last night?

Yes, I *did*.

1 she / break / the swimming record / ?

______

No, she ______.

2 he / beat / his friend / at table tennis / ?

______

Yes, he ______.

3 you / design / this new game / ?

______

Yes, I ______.

4 they / have / a barbecue / yesterday / ?

______

No, they ______.

5 Complete the dialogue using past simple questions. Use the words in the box.

stay ~~do~~ come get up see take eat

Tom What did you *do* at the weekend?

Sophie I went to Amsterdam with my family.

Tom Really? Where [1] ______?

Sophie In a hotel near the airport.

Tom What [2] ______?

Sophie All the important places. We saw the Anne Frank house and the Van Gogh museum.

Tom Cool. [3] ______ any nice photos?

Sophie Yes, I did. I took photos on my phone.

Tom And where [4] ______?

Sophie In a great restaurant near our hotel.

Tom When [5] ______ home?

Sophie Late on Sunday evening.

Tom [6] ______ early on Monday?

Sophie No, I didn't. I was very tired!

Imperatives

Affirmative	Negative
Look.	Don't look.
Close the window.	Don't close the window.
Be quiet.	Don't be noisy.

The imperative form is the base form of the verb. The negative form of the imperative is made with *don't* and the base form.

Don't look now! There's a big spider over there!

Use

The affirmative form of the imperative is used to give instructions or orders.

Sit down.

Open your books.

Read this page.

The negative form of the imperative is used to express prohibition.

Don't talk.

Don't watch TV.

Don't eat that biscuit.

be going to

Affirmative	Negative
I'm going to win.	I'm not going to win.
You're going to win.	You aren't going to win.
He's going to win.	He isn't going to win.
She's going to win.	She isn't going to win.
It's going to win.	It isn't going to win.
We're going to win.	We aren't going to win.
You're going to win.	You aren't going to win.
They're going to win.	They aren't going to win.

The affirmative form is made with the verb *be* and *going to* plus the base form.

We're going to have a coffee.

The negative form is made with the negative form of the verb *be* and *going to* plus the base form.

They aren't going to have lunch.

Note that in spoken and informal written English short forms are used.

Question	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Am I going to help?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you going to help?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he going to help?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to help?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to help?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to help?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you going to help?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they going to help?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

The question form is made with the inverted form of the verb *be* and *going to* plus the base form.

Is she going to go to Spain?

Short answers are made only with the verb *be* without *going to*.

Are you going to play tennis?   Yes, I am.

Use

Be going to is used to talk about plans, intentions and things we have decided to do in the future.

will and *won't*

Affirmative
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They will run.
Negative
I / You / He / She / It / We / You / They won't go.

Questions	Short answers	
	Affirmative	Negative
Will I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they stay?	Yes, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they will.	No, I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they won't.

The affirmative form is made with *will* plus the base form.

The weather will be hotter in the future.

The negative form is made with *won't* plus the base form.

They won't win the volleyball match.

The question form is made with *will* plus subject plus the base form.

Will people live in houses in 2050?   Where will they work?

Use

Will is used to talk about future predictions.

Imperatives

1 Complete the sentences using affirmative or negative imperatives and the words in the box.

drink swim ~~arrive~~ take touch use wear

Arrive early at the airport – it's always a good idea.

1 __________ your passport – it's very important!
2 __________ sunscreen every day – it's always hot and sunny.
3 __________ insects in the jungle – some are dangerous.
4 __________ your torch at night – it's very dark in the rainforest.
5 __________ water from the river – it isn't a good idea.
6 __________ in the river – there are snakes in it!

be going to

2 Complete the sentences using the affirmative and negative form of *be going to* and the words in the box.

eat not help discover not play revise travel not wear ~~watch~~ buy

He *'s going to watch* Cristiano Ronaldo on TV.

1 They __________ pizza for dinner this evening.
2 I __________ basketball with Yusuf tomorrow.
3 You __________ me with my homework!
4 Helena __________ to Brazil by plane.
5 We __________ a new species of animal in the rainforest.
6 I __________ for the exam next week.
7 She __________ the new Harry Potter DVD.
8 He __________ that old T-shirt.

3 Jane, Hugo and Isaac are going to Scotland in August. Write questions and short answers.

	Jane	Hugo	Isaac
travel by train	✓	✗	✓
stay in a tent	✗	✗	✓
visit Loch Ness	✓	✗	✗

Hugo / travel by train / ?
Is Hugo going to travel by train? No, he isn't.

1 Jane and Isaac / travel by train / ?
____
____
2 Jane / stay in a tent / ?
____
____
3 Isaac / stay in a tent / ?
____
____
4 Hugo and Isaac / visit Loch Ness / ?
____
____
5 Jane / visit Loch Ness / ?
____
____

will and *won't*

4 Order the words to make sentences and questions.

extinct / tigers / become / will / future / the / in
Tigers will become extinct in the future.

1 travel / by / people / train / will
____
2 weather / be / hotter / will / the
____
3 live / won't / we / a / in / house / big
____
4 at / use / won't / books / children / school
____
____
5 go / I / will / university / to / ?
____
6 bears / polar / live / will / Arctic / the / in / ?
____
____

PRONUNCIATION BANK

Unit 1: Syllables

1 1.02 **How many syllables are in each word? Write the words in the correct list. Then listen and check.**

~~animals~~ ~~comics~~ sport ~~art~~ friends watching basketball music chatting books internet pen

one syllable	two syllables	three syllables
art	comics	animals
______	______	______
______	______	______
______	______	
______		
Exercise 2	Exercise 2	Exercise 2
______	______	______
______	______	______
______	______	______

2 1.03 **Read the words and add them to the table in exercise 1. Then listen and check.**

difficult window nice poster expensive table door clock computer

3 Read the words and write the number of syllables.

1 notebook ______
2 cycling ______
3 bag ______
4 horrible ______
5 popular ______
6 American ______
7 small ______
8 photography ______

4 Write two new words for each group.

1 one syllable
good ______
2 two syllable
teacher ______
3 three syllable
important ______

Unit 2: /ə/

1 1.04 **Listen to the sound /ə/ in the words.**

1 bigger
2 computer
3 centre
4 older
5 internet
6 better

2 1.05 **Listen to the words and underline the sound /ə/.**

1 player
2 friendlier
3 actor
4 noisier
5 prettier
6 printer
7 horror
8 teacher

3 Choose the word with an /ə/ sound. Then underline the /ə/ sound.

1 There's a tall **building** / **skyscraper** in Dubai.
2 It's an **amazing** / **fantastic** place.
3 The lifts in the **tower** / **offices** are fast.
4 A lot of **visitors** / **people** like the tower.
5 There's a good visitor **area** / **café**.
6 It's open on **Sundays** / **Saturdays**.

4 Choose a word in each group which doesn't have the /ə/ sound.

1	poster	camera	photo	ruler
2	director	singer	drummer	guitar
3	faster	worse	cheaper	easier
4	park	river	gallery	weather
5	Canada	Australia	Poland	USA
6	near	between	under	about

Unit 3: Third person singular

1 1.06 **Listen to the sentences. Which verb form do you hear in each sentence? Tick ✓ A or B.**

	A	B
1	☐ like	☐ likes
2	☐ go	☐ goes
3	☐ practise	☐ practises
4	☐ speak	☐ speaks
5	☐ know	☐ knows
6	☐ teach	☐ teaches
7	☐ write	☐ writes
8	☐ read	☐ reads
9	☐ use	☐ uses

2 1.07 **Listen to the verbs from list B in exercise 1 and repeat. Which ending do you hear for each verb? Write the verbs in the correct list.**

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
likes		

3 **Practise saying these sentences. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the verbs.**

1 She teaches French and German.
2 He likes basketball and tennis.
3 She knows the answer.
4 He uses a computer.
5 She writes letters.
6 He goes to school every day.

4 **Choose a verb in each group with the /ɪz/ sound.**

1	watches	eats	reads	likes
2	visits	lives	finishes	works
3	travels	washes	does	walks
4	sleeps	has	gets	misses
5	plays	comes	mixes	buys

Unit 4: *-ing* /ɪŋ/

1 1.08 **Listen and repeat the verbs. Pay attention to the /ɪŋ/ sound.**

1 watching
2 hiding
3 eating
4 hunting
5 jumping
6 running
7 swimming
8 sleeping

2 1.09 **Listen and repeat the questions.**

1 What are you watching?
2 Where are you running?
3 What's he eating?
4 Why are you hiding?
5 What are they doing?

3 **Practise saying the pairs of words.**

1 play / playing
2 help / helping
3 talk / talking
4 dig / digging
5 get / getting
6 walk / walking

4 **Practise saying the sentences. Pay attention to the /ɪŋ/ sound.**

1 The animals are playing.
2 You're helping me.
3 Is she talking?
4 They're digging a hole.
5 She isn't getting up now.
6 They aren't walking.

Unit 5: /ɪ/ and /iː/

1 1.10 **Listen to the words with the /ɪ/ and /iː/ sound.**

/ɪ/	/iː/
crisps	sweets
sandwich	meat
milk	easy
fizzy drinks	cheese
chips	routine

2 **Read the words. Which words have the sound /ɪ/ and which have the sound /iː/? Tick (✔) the correct column.**

	/ɪ/	/iː/
drink		
fish		
meet		
people		
visit		
clean		
give		
pizza		
ice cream		

3 1.11 **Listen and check your answers.**

4 **Add three more words to each group.**

1 /ɪ/ sit, drink ______
2 /iː/ beans, eat ______

PRONUNCIATION BANK

Unit 6: Past tense *-ed* endings

1 1.12 **Listen to the past simple verbs and repeat.**

/d/ lived

/t/ liked

/ɪd/ started

2 1.13 **Listen to the verbs and pay attention to the *-ed* sound. Then complete the table.**

~~asked~~ invaded stayed changed invented visited checked practised wanted discovered preferred watched

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
______	asked	______
______	______	______
______	______	______
______	______	______

3 1.14 **Listen and repeat the sentences.**

1 We stayed in Morocco last month.
2 She asked her teacher a question.
3 They visited New York last year.

4 Choose a verb in each group with the /id/ sound.

1 played	hunted	finished	died
2 chased	danced	protected	worked
3 saved	shared	cooked	decided
4 chatted	walked	crossed	travelled

Unit 7: Diphthongs: /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /əʊ/ and /aʊ/

1 1.15 **Listen and repeat the words.**

/eɪ/	play	name	hate
/aɪ/	nice	like	buy
/əʊ/	go	poster	phone
/aʊ/	brown	how	about

2 Choose a word in each group with the same sound as the words in bold.

1 **now**	window	sound	short
2 **why**	find	crisp	win
3 **wait**	friend	snake	fair
4 **know**	clock	now	ago
5 **fly**	build	house	write
6 **town**	buy	owl	make

3 1.16 **Listen and check your answers.**

4 Match the pairs of words with the same diphthong sound.

1 stay	**a** eye
2 know	**b** late
3 ice	**c** note
4 mouse	**d** say
5 made	**e** out

Unit 8: Sentence stress and rhythm

1 1.17 **Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the stress on the important words.**

1 **Where** are you **going** to **stay**?
2 We're **going** to **stay** in a **tent**.

2 1.18 **Listen and repeat the sentences. Choose the stressed words in each sentence.**

1 Are you going to buy a torch?
2 Is he going to look for animals?
3 What are we going to see?
4 They're going to find some insects.
5 How is she going to travel?
6 I'm going to take some photos.

3 Choose the unstressed words in each sentence.

1 They're going to take some tents.
2 We're going to buy a map.
3 You're going to use the phone.
4 There's going to be a storm.
5 She's going to bring a stove.
6 It's going to snow.

4 Practise saying the sentences from exercise 3.

Phonetic symbols

Vowels

/i/	happy
/ɪ/	it
/iː/	he
/æ/	flag
/ɑː/	art
/e/	egg
/ɜː/	her
/ɒ/	not
/ɔː/	four
/ʊ/	look
/uː/	you
/ə/	sugar
/ʌ/	mum
/eɪ/	day
/aɪ/	why
/ɔɪ/	noisy
/aʊ/	how
/əʊ/	go
/ɪə/	here
/eə/	wear
/ʊə/	tourist

Consonants

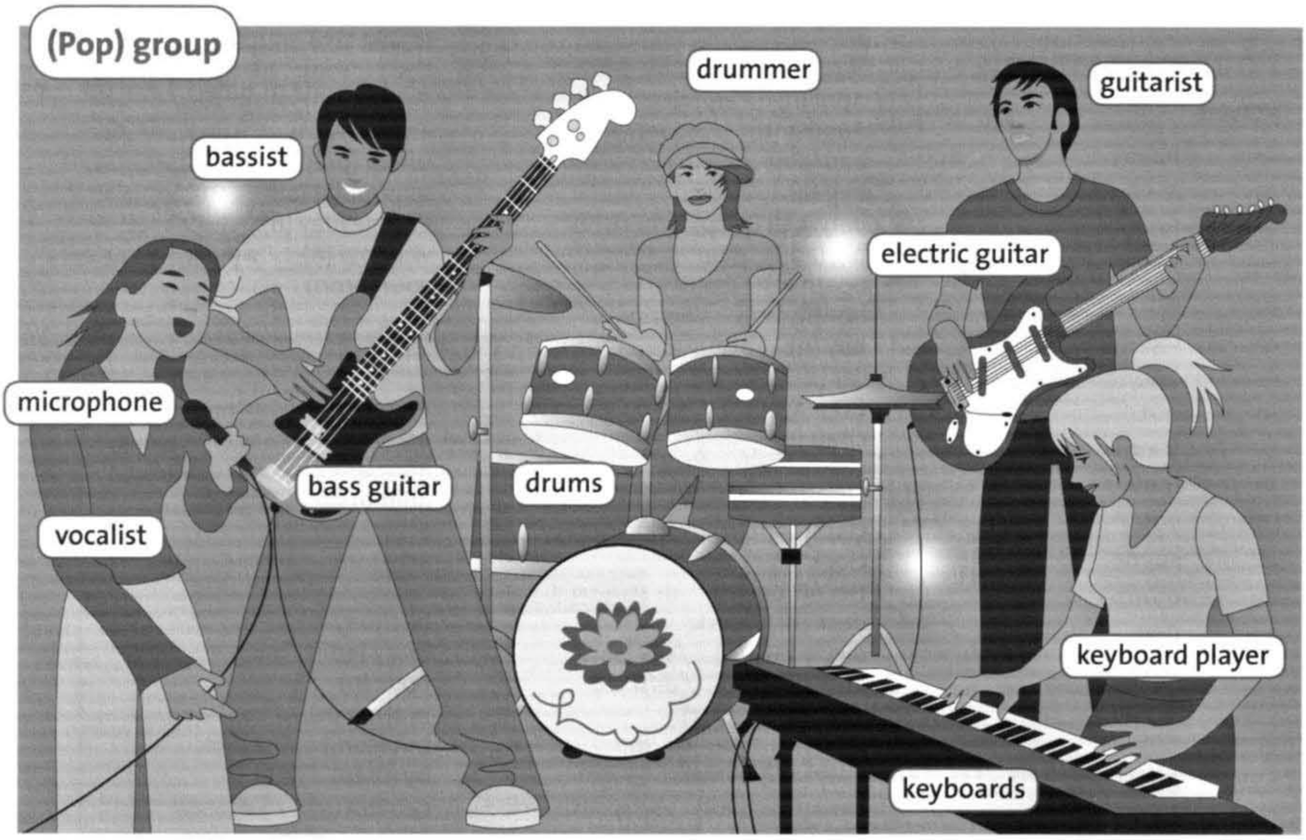
/p/	pen
/b/	big
/t/	two
/d/	dog
/k/	can
/g/	good
/tʃ/	beach
/dʒ/	job
/f/	food
/v/	very
/θ/	think
/ð/	then
/s/	speak
/z/	zoo
/ʃ/	she
/ʒ/	television
/h/	house
/m/	meat
/n/	now
/ŋ/	sing
/l/	late
/r/	radio
/j/	yes
/w/	we

Starter unit

April (n) /ˈeɪprəl/
August (n) /ˈɔːgəst/
bad (adj) /bæd/
bag (n) /bæg/
between (prep) /bɪˈtwiːn/
big (adj) /bɪg/
board (n) /bɔːd/
boring (adj) /ˈbɔːrɪŋ/
boy (n) /bɔɪ/
car (n) /kɑː(r)/
CD player (n) /siː ˈdiː ˌpleɪə(r)/
chair (n) /tʃeə(r)/
cheap (adj) /tʃiːp/
class (n) /klɑːs/
classroom (n) /ˈklɑːsˈruːm/
clock (n) /klɒk/
December (n) /dɪˈsembə(r)/
desk (n) /desk/
dictionary (n) /ˈdɪkʃənri/
difficult (adj) /ˈdɪfɪkəlt/
door (n) /dɔː(r)/
DVD (n) /ˌdiː ˌviː ˈdiː/
easy (adj) /ˈiːzi/
expensive (adj) /ɪkˈspensɪv/
February (n) /ˈfebrʊəri/
Friday (n) /ˈfraɪdeɪ/
good (adj) /gʊd/
her (pron) /hɜː(r)/
his (pron) /hɪz/
horrible (adj) /ˈhɒrəbl/
in (prep) /ɪn/
interesting (adj) /ˈɪntrəstɪŋ/
its (pron) /ɪts/
January (n) /ˈdʒænjuəri/
June (n) /dʒuːn/
July (n) /dʒuˈlaɪ/
laptop (n) /ˈlæptɒp/
March (n) /mɑːtʃ/
May (n) /meɪ/
Monday (n) /ˈmʌndeɪ/
my (pron) /maɪ/
near (prep) /nɪə(r)/
next to (prep) /ˈneks ˌtuː, tə/
nice (adj) /naɪs/
November (n) /nəʊˈvembə(r)/
notebook (n) /ˈnəʊtbʊk/
October (n) /ɒkˈtəʊbə(r)/
on (prep) /ɒn/
our (pron) /ˈaʊə(r)/
pen (n) /pen/
popular (adj) /ˈpɒpjələ(r)/
poster (n) /ˈpəʊstə(r)/
ruler (n) /ˈruːlə(r)/
Saturday (n) /ˈsætədeɪ/
September (n) /sepˈtembə(r)/
shelf (n) /ʃelf/
small (adj) /smɔːl/
student (n) /ˈstjuːdənt/
Sunday (n) /ˈsʌndeɪ/
teacher (n) /ˈtiːtʃə(r)/
their (pron) /ðeə(r)/
Tuesday (n) /ˈtjuːzdeɪ/
Thursday (n) /ˈθɜːzdeɪ/
under (prep) /ˈʌndə(r)/
unpopular (adj) /ʌnˈpɒpjələ(r)/
Wednesday (n) /ˈwenzdeɪ/
window (n) /ˈwɪndəʊ/
your (pron) /jɔː(r)/

Unit 1

about (prep) /əˈbaʊt/
actor (n) /ˈæktə(r)/
and (conj) /ænd, ənd/
animal (n) /ˈænɪml/
art (n) /ɑːt/
artist (n) /ˈɑːtɪst/
basketball (n) /ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/
birthday (n) /ˈbɜːθdeɪ/
black (adj) /blæk/
book (n) /bʊk/
brother (n) /ˈbrʌðə(r)/
but (conj) /bʌt, bət/
by (prep) /baɪ/
camera (n) /ˈkæmərə/
can't stand (v) /ˌkɑːnt ˈstænd/
CD (n) /ˌsiː ˈdiː/
championship (n) /ˈtʃæmpiənʃɪp/
chatting (on the internet) (n) /ˈtʃætɪŋ (ˌɒn ðiː ˈɪntənet)/
classical (adj) /ˈklæsɪkl/
colour (n) /ˈkʌlə(r)/
computer (n) /kəmˈpjuːtə(r)/
computer game (n) /kəmˈpjuːtə ˌgeɪm/
cousin (n) /ˈkʌzn/
cool (adj) /kuːl/
critic (n) /ˈkrɪtɪk/
cycling (n) /ˈsaɪklɪŋ/
director (n) /dəˈrektə(r), dɪ-, daɪ-/
dog (n) /dɒg/
drummer (n) /ˈdrʌmə(r)/
email (n) /ˈiːmeɪl/
English (n) /ˈɪŋglɪʃ/
especially (adv) /ɪˈspeʃəli/
expert (n) /ˈekspɜːt/
fan (n) /fæn/
favourite (adj) /ˈfeɪvərɪt/
film (n) /fɪlm/
football (n) /ˈfʊtbɔːl/
friend (n) /frend/
free time (n) /ˌfriː ˈtaɪm/
from (prep) /frɒm, frəm/
game (n) /geɪm/
good at (adj) /ˈgʊd ˌæt, ət/
green belt (n) /ˈgriːn ˌbelt/
group (n) /gruːp/
guitar (n) /gɪˈtɑː(r)/
hate (v) /heɪt/



have (v) /hæv/
have got (v) /ˌhæv ˈgɒt/
hip hop (n) /ˈhɪp ˌhɒp/
hobby (n) /ˈhɒbi/
how (pron) /haʊ/
how many (pron) /ˈhaʊ ˌmeni/
how old (pron) /haʊ ˌəʊld/
interested in (adj) /ˈɪntrəstɪd ˌɪn/
(I'm) into (adj) /ˈ(aɪm) ˌɪntə/
love (v) /lʌv/
mad about (adj) /ˈmæd əˌbaʊt/
martial arts (n) /ˌmɑːʃl ˈɑːts/
match (n) /mætʃ/
meeting friends (n) /ˌmiːtɪŋ ˈfrendz/
mouse (n) /maʊs/
music (n) /ˈmjuːzɪk/
name (n) /neɪm/
old (adj) /əʊld/
of (prep) /ɒv, əv/
or (conj) /ɔː(r)/
pet (n) /pet/
photo (n) /ˈfəʊtəʊ/
photography (n) /fəˈtɒgrəfi/
play (v) /pleɪ/
player (n) /ˈpleɪə(r)/
pop (n) /pɒp/
popular (adj) /ˈpɒpjələ(r)/
poster (n) /ˈpəʊstə(r)/
prefer (v) /prɪˈfɜː(r)/
programme (n) /ˈprəʊgræm/
rat (n) /ræt/
really (adv) /ˈriːəli/
science fiction (n) /ˈsaɪəns ˈfɪkʃn/
see (v) /siː/
singer (n) /ˈsɪŋə(r)/
skateboarding (n) /ˈskeɪtbɔːdɪŋ/
skiing (n) /ˈskiːɪŋ/
sport (n) /spɔːt/
surfing (n) /ˈsɜːfɪŋ/
swimming (n) /ˈswɪmɪŋ/
taekwondo (n) /taɪˈkwɒndəʊ/
team (n) /tiːm/
tennis (n) /ˈtenɪs/
that (det) /ðæt/
these (det) /ðiːz/
thing (n) /θɪŋ/
this (det) /ðɪs/
those (pron) /ðəʊz/
TV programme (n) /ˌtiˈviː ˌprəʊgræm/
watching TV (n) /ˌwɒtʃɪŋ ˌtiː ˈviː/
webcam (n) /ˈwebkæm/
website (n) /ˈwebsaɪt/
what (pron) /wɒt/
when (pron) /wen/
where (pron) /weə(r)/
who (pron) /huː/
writer (n) /ˈraɪtə(r)/

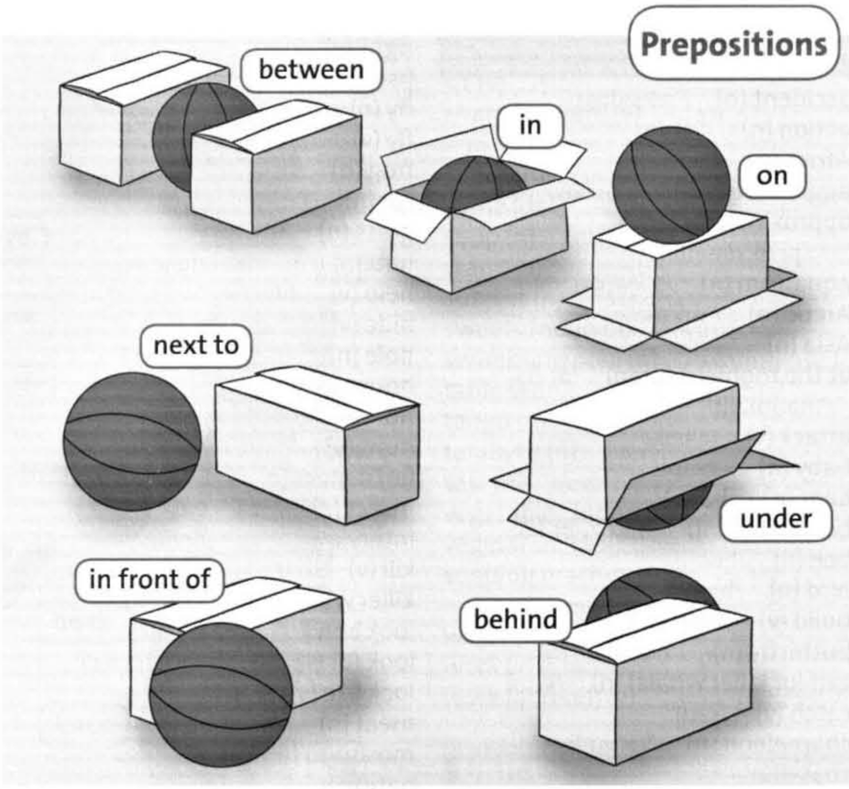
Unit 2

a (article) /ə/
amazing (adj) /əˈmeɪzɪŋ/
an (article) /ən/
any (article) /ˈeni/
art gallery (n) /ˈɑːt ˌgæləri/
article (n) /ˈɑːtɪkl/
building (n) /ˈbɪldɪŋ/
bus (n) /bʌs/
bus station (n) /bʌs ˌsteɪʃn/
café (n) /ˈkæfeɪ/
car park (n) /ˈkɑː ˌpɑːk/
cinema (n) /ˈsɪnəmə/
city (n) /ˈsɪti/
city centre (n) /ˌsɪti ˈsentə(r)/
clean (adj) /kliːn/
coach (n) /kəʊtʃ/
dangerous (adj) /ˈdeɪndʒərəs/
desert (n) /ˈdezət/
dirty (adj) /ˈdɜːti/
enormous (adj) /ɪˈnɔːməs/
exciting (adj) /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/
factory (n) /ˈfæktəri/
fantastic (adj) /fænˈtæstɪk/
fast (adj) /fɑːst/
flats (noun pl) /flæts/
floor (n) /flɔː(r)/
friendly (adj) /ˈfrendli/
glass (n) /glɑːs/
gym (n) /dʒɪm/
hospital (n) /ˈhɒspɪtl/
hotel (n) /həʊˈtel/
incredible (adj) /ɪnˈkredəbl/
lake (n) /leɪk/
large (adj) /lɑːdʒ/
library (n) /ˈlaɪbrəri/
lift (n) /lɪft/
luxury (adj) /ˈlʌkʃəri/
modern (adj) /ˈmɒdn/

noisy (adj) /ˈnɔɪzi/
office (n) /ˈɒfɪs/
on (prep) /ɒn/
old (adj) /əʊld/
park (n) /pɑːk/
plane (n) /pleɪn/
pretty (adj) /ˈprɪti/
quiet (adj) /ˈkwaɪət/
restaurant (n) /ˈrestrɒnt/
river (n) /ˈrɪvə(r)/
safe (adj) /seɪf/
school (n) /skuːl/
shopping centre (n) /ˈʃɒpɪŋ ˌsentə(r)/
shop (n) /ʃɒp/
skyscraper (n) /ˈskaɪskreɪpə(r)/
some (det) /sʌm, səm/
sports centre (n) /ˈspɔːts ˌsentə(r)/
stairs (n) /steəz/
supermarket (n) /ˈsuːpəmɑːkɪt/
temperature (n) /ˈtemprətʃə(r)/
there is (adv) /ˌðeər ˈɪz/
there are (adv) /ˌðeər ˈɑː(r)/
tiny (adj) /ˈtaɪni/
tourism (n) /ˈtʊərɪzəm/
tower (n) /ˈtaʊə(r)/
town (n) /taʊn/
train (n) /treɪn/
train station (n) /ˈtreɪn ˌsteɪʃn/
transport (n) /ˈtrænspɔːt/
ugly (adj) /ˈʌgli/
unfriendly (adj) /ʌnˈfrendli/

Unit 3

always (adv) /ˈɔːlweɪz/
America (n) /əˈmerɪkə/
American (adj) /əˈmerɪkən/
Australia (n) /ɒˈstreɪliə/
Australian (adj) /ɒˈstreɪliən/
border (n) /ˈbɔːdə(r)/
Brazil (n) /brəˈzɪl/
Brazilian (adj) /brəˈzɪliən/
British (adj) /ˈbrɪtɪʃ/
buy (v) /baɪ/
Canada (n) /ˈkænədə/
Canadian (adj) /kəˈneɪdiən/
capital (city) (n) /ˈkæpɪtl (ˌsɪti)/
capital letter (n) /ˌkæpɪtl ˈletə/
China (n) /ˈtʃaɪnə/
Chinese (adj) /tʃaɪˈniːz/
class (n) /ˈklɑːs/
come (v) /kʌm/
comma (n) /ˈkɒmə/
country (n) /ˈkʌntri/
culture (n) /ˈkʌltʃə(r)/
currency (n) /ˈkʌrənsi/
daily routine (n) /ˌdeɪli ruːˈtiːn/
dinner (n) /ˈdɪnə(r)/
do (v) /duː/
eat (v) /iːt/
evening (n) /ˈiːvnɪŋ/



every (day / year) (det) /ˌevri ˈ(deɪ, jɪə)/
family (n) /ˈfæməli/
finish (v) /ˈfɪnɪʃ/
food (n) /fuːd/
football (n) /ˈfʊtbɔːl/
France (n) /frɑːns/
French (n) /frentʃ/
fluently (adv) /ˈfluːəntli/
German (adj) /ˈdʒɜːmən/
Germany (n) /ˈdʒɜːməni/
get up (v) /ˌget ˈʌp/
go (v) /gəʊ/
go to bed (v) /ˌgəʊ tə ˈbed/
go to school (v) /ˌgəʊ tə ˈskuːl/
have (lunch) (v) /ˌhæv ˈlʌntʃ/
hello (exp) /həˈləʊ/
Italian (n) /ɪˈtæliən/
Italy (n) /ˈɪtəli/
Japan (n) /dʒəˈpæn/
Japanese (adj) /dʒæpəˈniːz/
know (v) /nəʊ/
language (n) /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/
like (v) /laɪk/
live (v) /lɪv/
make (v) /meɪk/
Mandarin (n) /ˈmændərɪn/
mix (v) /mɪks/
morning (n) /ˈmɔːnɪŋ/
nationality (n) /næʃəˈnæləti/
never (adv) /ˈnevə(r)/
o'clock (adv) /ə ˈklɒk/
often (adv) /ˈɒfn, ˈɒftən/
parent (n) /ˈpeərənt/
people (noun pl) /ˈpiːpl/

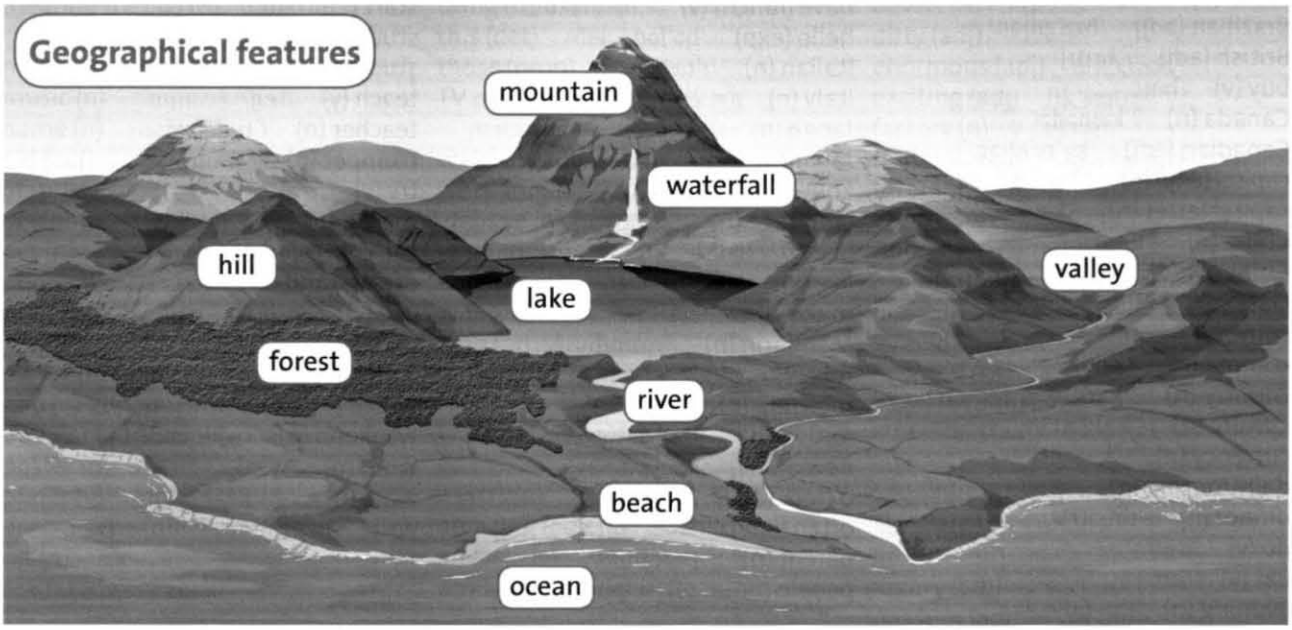
person (n) /ˈpɜːsn/
play (v) /pleɪ/
Poland (n) /ˈpəʊlənd/
Polish (adj) /ˈpəʊlɪʃ/
population (n) /pɒpjuˈleɪʃn/
read (v) /riːd/
religion (n) /rɪˈlɪdʒən/
school (n) /ˌskuːl/
shop (n) /ʃɒp/
sleep (v) /sliːp/
sometimes (adv) /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/
South America (n) /ˌsaʊθ əˈmerɪkə/
Spain (n) /speɪn/
Spanish (adj) /ˈspænɪʃ/
speak (v) /spiːk/
start (v) /stɑːt/
student (n) /ˈstjuːdnt/
study (v) /ˈstʌdi/
teach (v) /tiːtʃ/
teacher (n) /ˈtiːtʃə(r)/
trumpet (n) /ˈtrʌmpɪt/
try (v) /traɪ/
the UK (n) /ðə ˌjuː ˈkeɪ/
the USA (n) /ðə ˌjuː ˌes ˈeɪ/
understand (v) /ʌndəˈstænd/
use (v) /juːz/
usually (adv) /ˈjuːʒuəli/
watch (v) /wɒtʃ/
watch (TV) (v) /wɒtʃ ˌtiː ˈviː/
weekend (n) /wiːkˈend/
word (n) /wɜːd/
work (n) /wɜːk/
write (v) /raɪt/

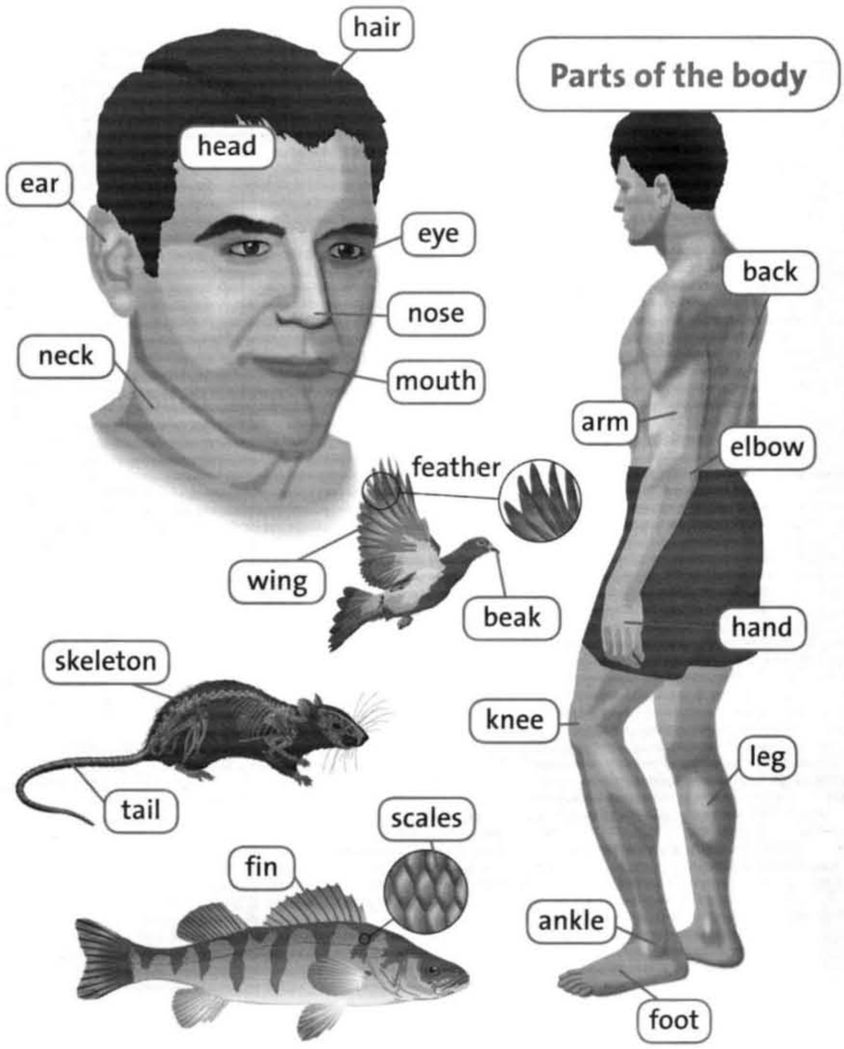
Unit 4

accident (n) /ˈæksɪdənt/
action (n) /ˈækʃn/
Africa (n) /ˈæfrɪkə/
aggressive (adj) /əˈgresɪv/
approximately (adv) /əˈprɒksɪmətli/
aquarium (n) /əˈkweəriəm/
Arctic (n) /ˈɑːktɪk/
Asia (n) /ˈeɪʒə/
at the moment (prep) /ət ðə ˈməʊmənt/
attack (v) /əˈtæk/
baby (n) /ˈbeɪbi/
bear (n) /beə(r)/
because (conj) /bíkɒz, bɪˈkəz/
bee (n) /biː/
bird (n) /bɜːd/
build (v) /bɪld/
butterfly (n) /ˈbʌtəflaɪ/
calf (of killer whale) (n) /kɑːf/
catch (v) /kætʃ/
chameleon (n) /kəˈmiːliən/
chase (v) /tʃeɪs/
chick (n) /tʃɪk/
climate (n) /ˈklaɪmət/
climb (v) /klaɪm/
crocodile (n) /ˈkrɒkədaɪl/
cub (of polar bear) (n) /kʌb/
die (v) /daɪ/
dig (v) /dɪg/
dolphin (n) /ˈdɒlfɪn/
eat (v) /iːt/
elephant (n) /ˈelɪfənt/
endangered (adj) /ɪnˈdeɪndʒəd/
(become) extinct (adj) /(bɪˌkʌm) ɪkˈstɪŋkt/
falcon (n) /ˈfɔːlkən/
feed (v) /fiːd/
fight (v) /faɪt/
fish (n) /fɪʃ/
fly (n) /flaɪ/
fly (v) /flaɪ/
frog (n) /frɒg/
fur (n) /fɜː(r)/
grass (n) /grɑːs/
habitat (n) /ˈhæbɪtæt/
help (v) /help/
hide (v) /ˈhaɪd/
hole (n) /həʊl/
house (n) /haʊs/
human (n) /ˈhjuːmən/
hunt (v) /hʌnt/
(in) danger (n) /ˌɪn ˈdeɪndʒə(r)/
insect (n) /ˈɪnsekt/
interview (n) /ˌɪntəvjuː/
kill (v) /kɪl/
killer whale (n) /ˈkɪlə ˌweɪl/
look at (v) /ˈlʊk ˌæt, ət/
look for (v) /ˈlʊk ˌfɔː(r), fə(r)/
look like (v) /ˈlʊk ˌlaɪk/
meat (n) /miːt/
mosquito (n) /məˈskiːtəʊ/
nation (n) /ˈneɪʃn/
nature (n) /ˈneɪtʃə(r)/
newspaper (n) /ˈnjuːspeɪpə(r)/
orca (n) /ˈɔːkə/
owl (n) /aʊl/
parrot (n) /ˈpærət/
play (with) (v) /ˈpleɪ ˌ(wɪð)/
polar bear (n) /ˌpəʊlə ˈbeə(r)/
pollution (n) /pəˈluːʃn/
protect (v) /prəˈtekt/
rabbit (n) /ˈræbɪt/
read (v) /riːd/
rock (n) /rɒk/
run (v) /rʌn/
salmon (n) /ˈsæmən/
save (v) /seɪv/
sea (n) /siː/
seal (n) /siːl/
sing (v) /sɪŋ/
shark (n) /ʃɑːk/
shore (n) /ʃɔː(r)/
snake (n) /sneɪk/
spider (n) /ˈspaɪdə(r)/
sleep (v) /sliːp/
sounds like (v) /ˈsaʊndz ˌlaɪk/
squid (n) /skwɪd/
swim (v) /swɪm/
tiger (n) /ˈtaɪgə(r)/
tree (n) /triː/
turtle (n) /ˈtɜːtl/
use (v) /juːz/
wasp (n) /wɒsp/
whale (n) /weɪl/
zoo (n) /zuː/

Unit 5

a lot of (det) /ə ˈlɒt əv/
abroad (adv) /əˈbrɔːd/
aluminium (n) /æljəˈmɪniəm/
any (det) /ˈeni/
apple (n) /ˈæpl/
art (n) /ɑːt/
basketball (n) /ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl/
busy (adj) /ˈbɪzi/
beans (noun pl) /biːnz/
Belgium (n) /ˈbeldʒəm/
boarding school (n) /ˈbɔːdɪŋ ˌskuːl/
bread (n) /bred/
burger (n) /ˈbɜːgə/
cafeteria (n) /kæfəˈtɪəriə/
canteen (n) /kænˈtiːn/
chat (with friends) (v) /ˌtʃæt wɪð ˈfrendz/
cheese (n) /tʃiːz/
chess (n) /tʃes/





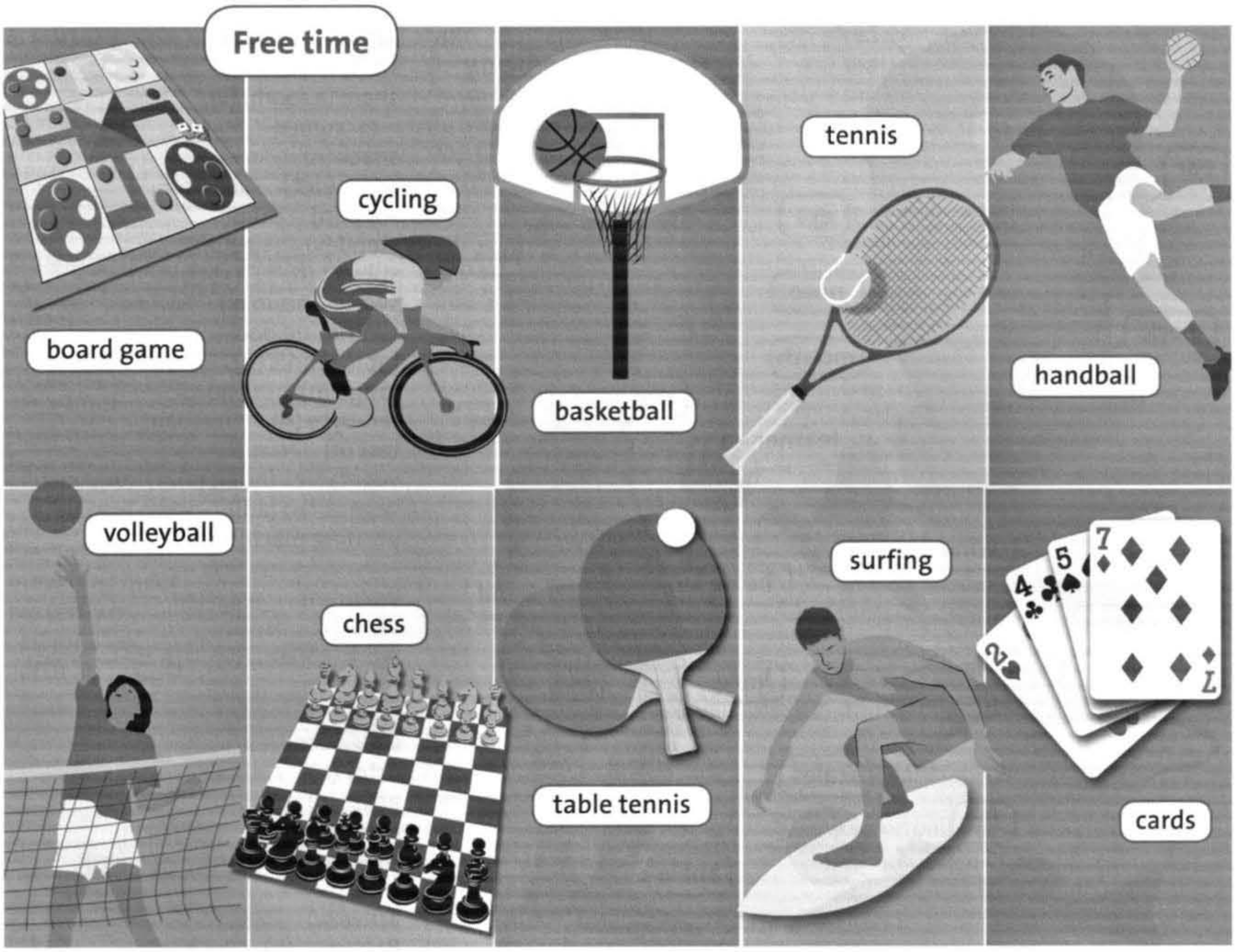
chicken (n) /ˈtʃɪkɪn/
chips (noun pl) /tʃɪps/
chocolate (n) /ˈtʃɒklət/
crisps (noun pl) /krɪsps/
dance (v) /dɑːns/
dish (n) /dɪʃ/
drama (n) /ˈdrɑːmə/
drink (v) /drɪŋk/
eat (v) /iːt/
egg (n) /eg/
exam (n) /ɪgˈzæm)/
fish (n) /fɪʃ/
fizzy drink (n) /ˌfɪzi ˈdrɪŋk/
food (n) /fuːd/
football (n) /ˈfʊtbɔːl/
French (n) /frentʃ/
fruit (n) /fruːt/
geography (n) /dʒiˈɒgrəfi/
gigabyte (n) /ˈgɪgəbaɪt/
grapes (noun pl) /greɪps/
handball (n) /ˈhændbɔːl/
(have) a break (n) /ˌ(hæv) ə ˈbreɪk/
history (n) /ˈhɪstri/
homework (n) /ˈhəʊmwɜːk/
homesick (adj) /ˈhəʊmsɪk/
ice cream (n) /ˌaɪs ˈkriːm/
ICT (n) /ˌaɪ ˌsiː ˈtiː/

jeans (n) /dʒiːnz/
(orange) juice (n) /ˈ(ɒrɪndʒ) ˌdʒuːs/
junk food (n) /ˈdʒʌŋk ˌfuːd/
magnesium (n) /mægˈniːziəm/
many (det) /ˈmeni/
match (n) /mætʃ/
maths (n) /mæθs/
meat (n) /miːt/
megabyte (n) /ˈmegəbaɪt/
much (det) /mʌtʃ/
neon (n) /ˈniːɒn/
nuts (noun pl) /nʌts/
oxygen (n) /ˈɒksɪdʒən/
orchestra (n) /ˈɔːkɪstrə/
pasta (n) /ˈpæstə/
PE (n) /ˌpiː ˈiː/
pear (n) /peə(r)/
pizza (n) /ˈpiːtsə/
potato (n) /pəˈteɪtəʊ/
practice (n) /ˈpræktɪs/
practise (v) /ˈpræktɪs/
rice (n) /raɪs/
rugby (n) /ˈrʌgbi/
rule (n) /ruːl/
salad (n) /ˈsæləd/
sandwich (n) /ˈsænwɪtʃ/
science (n) /ˈsaɪəns/

self-service (adj) /ˌself ˈsɜːvɪs/
sit (v) /sɪt/
share (a room) (v) /ˌʃeər (ə ˈruːm)/
snack (n) /snæk/
some (det) /sʌm, səm/
soup (n) /suːp/
stand (v) /stænd/
subject (n) /ˈsʌbdʒɪkt/
sweets (noun pl) /swiːts/
swimming pool (n) /ˈswɪmɪŋ ˌpuːl/
table tennis (n) /ˈteɪbl ˌtenɪs/
tango (n) /ˈtæŋgəʊ/
terabyte (n) /ˈterəbaɪt/
test (n) /test/
vegetables (noun pl) /ˈvedʒtəblz/
vegetarian (adj) /vedʒəˈteəriən/
vending machine (n) /ˈvendɪŋ məˌʃiːn/
water (n) /ˈwɔːtə(r)/
work (v) /wɜːk/
work (abroad) (v) /ˌwɜːk (əˈbrɔːd)/

Unit 6

actor (n) /ˈæktə(r)/
artist (n) /ˈɑːtɪst/
astronaut (n) /ˈæstrənɔːt/
Atlantic Ocean (n) /ətˌlæntɪk ˈəʊʃn/
arrive (v) /əˈraɪv/
Bahamas (n) /bəˈhɑːməz/
brand name (n) /ˈbrænd ˌneɪm/
builder (n) /ˈbɪldə(r)/
businessman/woman (n) /ˈbɪznəsmən, wʊmən/
call (v) /kɔːl/
celebrity (n) /səˈlebrəti/
change (v) /tʃeɪndʒ/
chef (n) /ʃef/
common (adj) /ˈkɒmən/
cross (v) /krɒs/
cut (v) /kʌt/
discover (v) /dɪˈskʌvə(r)/
doctor (n) /ˈdɒktə(r)/
Egypt (n) /ˈiːdʒɪpt/
element (n) /ˈelɪmənt/
explore (v) /ɪkˈsplɔː(r)/
explorer (n) /ɪkˈsplɔːrə(r)/
farmer (n) /ˈfɑːmə(r)/
fire (n) /ˈfaɪə(r)/
fire fighter (n) /ˈfaɪə ˌfaɪtə(r)/
first name (n) /ˈfɜːst ˌneɪm/
garage (n) /ˈgærɑːʒ/
hairdresser (n) /ˈheədresə(r)/
hard (adj) /hɑːd/
horse (n) /hɔːs/
insect (n) /ˈɪnsekt/
invade (v) /ɪnˈveɪd/
invent (v) /ɪnˈvent/
inventor (n) /ɪnˈventə(r)/



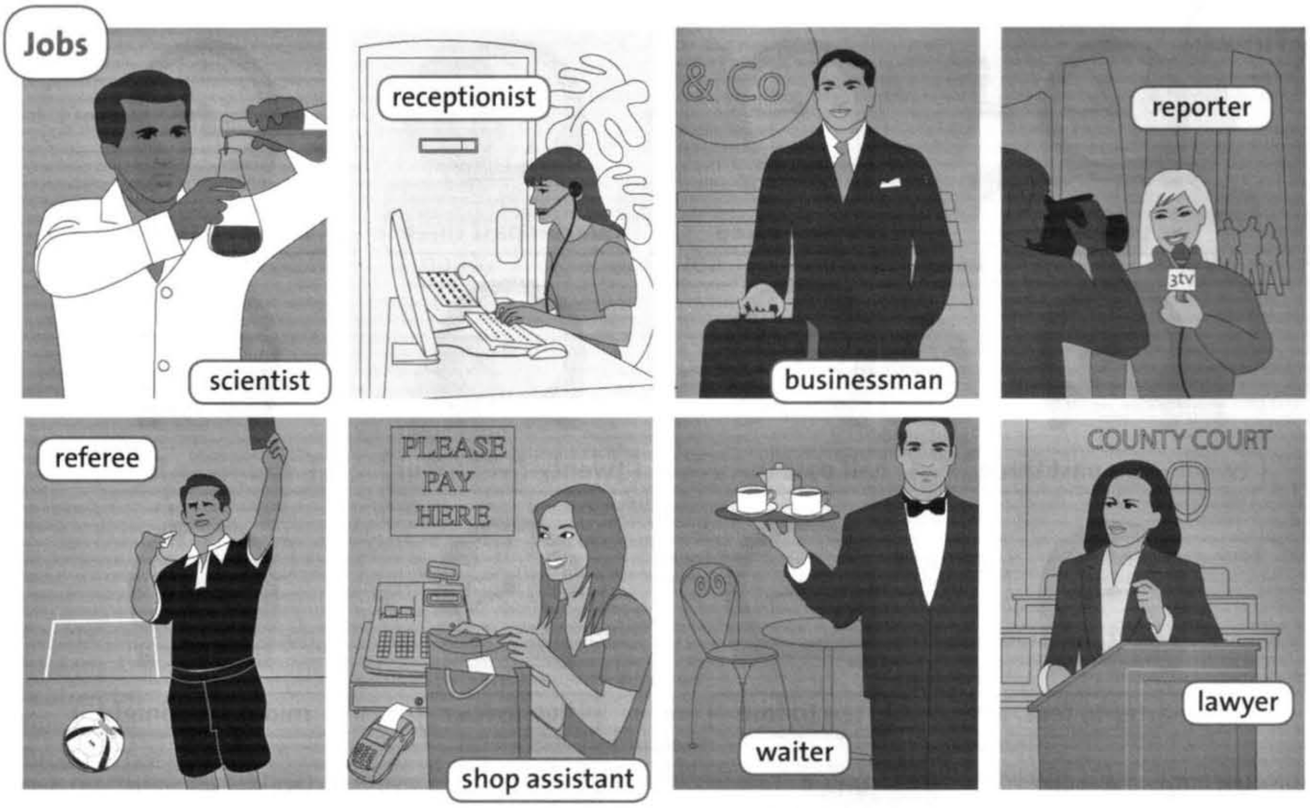
island (n) /'aɪlənd/
job (n) /dʒɒb/
king (n) /kɪŋ/
make (v) /meɪk/
mechanic (n) /mə'kænɪk/
middle name (n) /'mɪdl ˌneɪm/
musician (n) /mjuː'zɪʃn/
Native Indian (n) /ˌneɪtɪv 'ɪndiən/
nickname (n) /'nɪkneɪm/
Nobel prize (n) /'nəʊbel ˌpraɪz/
nurse (n) /nɜːs/
place (n) /pleɪs/
plane (n) /pleɪn/
port (n) /pɔːt/
queen (n) /kwiːn/
radioactive (adj) /reɪdiəʊ'æktɪv/
radium (n) /'reɪdiəm/
Romans (noun pl) /'rəʊmənz/
scientist (n) /'saɪəntɪst/
ship (n) /ʃɪp/
stay (v) /steɪ/
stop (v) /stɒp/
surname (n) /'sɜːneɪm/
teacher (n) /'tiːtʃə(r)/
telephone (n) /'telɪfəʊn/
today (n) /tə'deɪ/
travel (v) /'trævl/
village (n) /'vɪlɪdʒ/

visit (v) /'vɪzɪt/
waiter (n) /'weɪtə(r)/
waitress (n) /'weɪtrəs/
wash (v) /wɒʃ/
well-paid (adj) /ˌwel 'peɪd/
writer (n) /'raɪtə(r)/
yesterday (n) /'jestədeɪ/

Unit 7

arcade (games) (n) /ɑː'keɪd (ˌgeɪmz)/
avatar (n) /'ævətɑː(r)/
average (height / build) (det) /'ævərɪdʒ/
barbecue (n) /'bɑːbɪkjuː/
beard (n) /bɪəd/
beat (someone) (v) /'biːt .../
blonde (adj) /blɒnd/
blue (adj) /bluː/
break (a record) (v) /ˌbreɪk (ə 'rekɔːd)/
brown (adj) /braʊn/
champion (n) /'tʃæmpiən/
choose (v) /tʃuːz/
choice (n) /tʃɔɪs/
competition (n) /kɒmpə'tɪʃn/
console (n) /'kɒnsəʊl/

create (v) /kri'eɪt/
creator (n) /kri'eɪtə(r)/
curly (adj) /'kɜːli/
creative (adj) /kri'eɪtɪv/
dark (adj) /dɑːk/
design (v) /dɪ'zaɪn/
designer (n) /dɪ'zaɪnə(r)/
detective (n) /dɪ'tektɪv/
entertain (v) /entə'teɪn/
entertainment (n) /entə'teɪnmənt/
fair (adj) /feə(r)/
famous (adj) /'feɪməs/
fat (adj) /fæt/
game (n) /geɪm/
glasses (n) /'glɑːsɪz/
great (adj) /greɪt/
green (adj) /griːn/
hair (n) /heə(r)/
hair colour (n) /'heə ˌkʌlə(r)/
holiday (n) /'hɒlədeɪ/
ice-hockey (n) /'aɪs ˌhɒki/
imagine (v) /ɪ'mædʒɪn/
imagination (n) /ˌɪmædʒɪ'neɪʃn/
long (adj) /lɒŋ/
lose (a game) (v) /ˌluːz ə 'geɪm/
medal (n) /'medl/
memory (n) /'meməri/
motor racing (n) /'məʊtə ˌreɪsɪŋ/
moustache (adj) /mə'stɑːʃ/

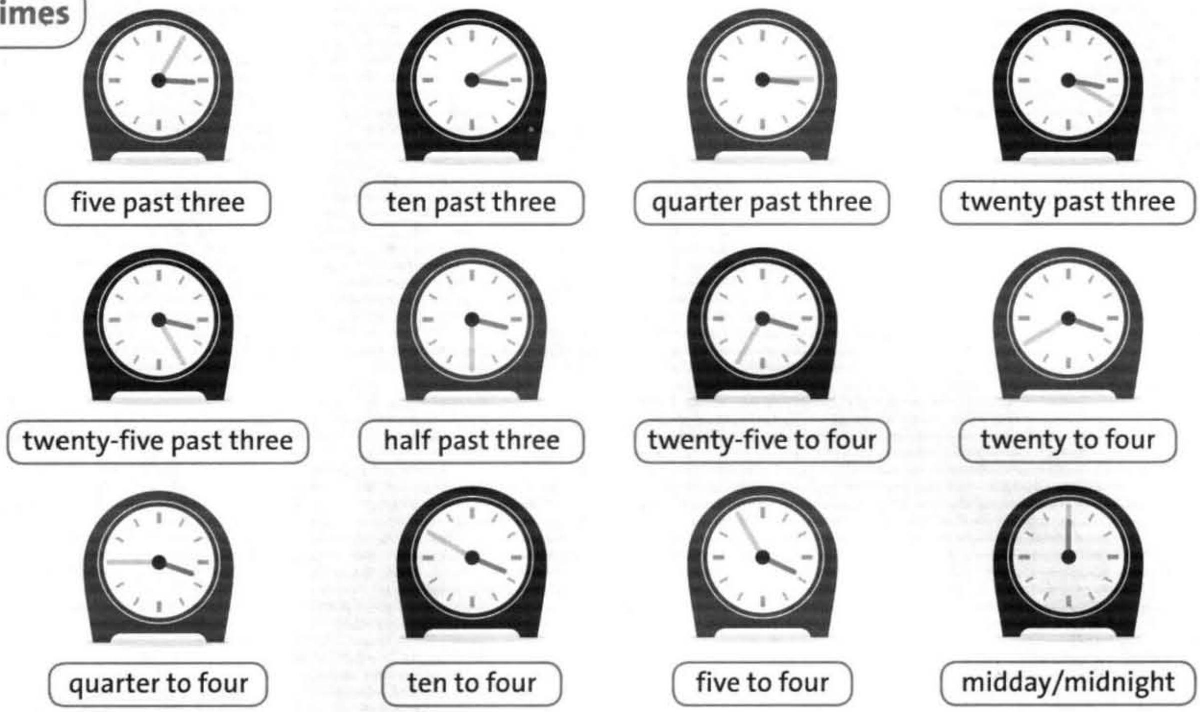


museum (n) /mjuˈziːəm/
overweight (adj) /əʊvəˈweɪt/
party (n) /ˈpɑːti/
play (a game) (v) /ˌpleɪ (ə ˈgeɪm)/
player (n) /ˈpleɪə/
poison (n) /ˈpɔɪzn/
positive (adj) /ˈpɒzətɪv/
quite (short) (det) /ˌkwaɪt ˈ(ʃɔːt)/
race (n) /reɪs/
remember (v) /rɪˈmembə(r)/
run (a race) (v) /ˌrʌn ə ˈreɪs/
score (a goal) (v) /ˌskɔːr ə ˈgəʊl/
short (adj) /ʃɔːt/
slim (adj) /slɪm/
straight (adj) /streɪt/
take part (in a competition) (v) /ˌteɪk ˌpɑːt (ɪn ə kɒmpəˈtɪʃn)/
tall (adj) /tɔːl/
theme park (n) /ˈθiːm ˌpɑːk/
think (v) /θɪŋk/
toy (n) /tɔɪ/
trophy (n) /ˈtrəʊfi/
video game (n) /ˈvɪdiəʊ ˌgeɪm/
violent (adj) /ˈvaɪələnt/
volleyball (n) /ˈvɒlibɔːl/
win (a race) (v) /ˌwɪn ə ˈreɪs/
world record (n) /ˌwɜːld ˈrekɔːd/

Unit 8

angry (adj) /ˈæŋgri/
attack (v) /əˈtæk/
bring (v) /brɪŋ/
camp (n) /ˈkæmp/
camping (n) /ˈkæmpɪŋ/
campsite (n) /ˈkæmpsaɪt/
carry (v) /ˈkæri/
caving (n) /ˈkeɪvɪŋ/
cloud (n) /klaʊd/
cloudy (adj) /ˈklaʊdi/
cold (adj) /kəʊld/
compass (n) /ˈkʌmpəs/
excited (adj) /ɪkˈsaɪtɪd/
expedition (n) /ekspəˈdɪʃn/
explore (v) /ɪkˈsplɔː(r)/
first-aid kit (n) /ˌfɜːst ˈeɪd ˌkɪt/
fog (n) /fɒg/
foggy (adj) /ˈfɒgi/
forget (v) /fəˈget/
gloves (n) /glʌvz/
gorilla (n) /gəˈrɪlə/
heat (n) /hiːt/
helmet (n) /ˈhelmɪt/
hot (adj) /hɒt/
ice (n) /aɪs/
icy (adj) /ˈaɪsi/
insect repellent (n) /ˈɪnsekt rɪˌpelənt/
jeep (n) /ʤiːp/
jungle (n) /ˈʤʌŋgl/
kayak (n) /ˈkaɪæk/
kayaking (n) /ˈkaɪækɪŋ/
look (v) /lʊk/
map (n) /mæp/
miserable (adj) /ˈmɪzrəbl/
monkey (n) /ˈmʌŋki/
mountain (n) /ˈmaʊntən/
mountain biking (n) /ˈmaʊntən ˌbaɪkɪŋ/
paragliding (n) /ˈpærəglaɪdɪŋ/
phone (n) /fəʊn/
rain (n) /reɪn/
rainy (adj) /ˈreɪni/
remember (v) /rɪˈmembə(r)/
rock climbing (n) /ˈrɒk ˌklaɪmɪŋ/
rope (n) /rəʊp/
rucksack (n) /ˈrʌksæk/
satellite (n) /ˈsætəlaɪt/
scared (adj) /skeəd/
sleeping bag (n) /ˈsliːpɪŋ ˌbæg/
snow (n) /snəʊ/
snowboarding (n) /ˈsnəʊbɔːdɪŋ/
snowy (adj) /ˈsnəʊi/
storm (n) /stɔːm/
stormy (adj) /ˈstɔːmi/
stove (n) /stəʊv/
sun (n) /sʌn/
sunny (adj) /ˈsʌni/
sunglasses (n) /ˈsʌnglɑːsɪz/
sunscreen (n) /ˈsʌnskriːn/
survival (n) /səˈvaɪvl/
survive (v) /səˈvaɪv/
swim (v) /swɪm/
take (v) /teɪk/
tent (n) /tent/
torch (n) /tɔːʧ/
trekking (n) /ˈtrekɪŋ/
use (v) /juːz/
warm (clothes) (adj) /ˌwɔːm (ˈkləʊðz)/
waterproof clothes (noun pl) /ˌwɔːtəpruːf ˈkləʊðz/
wear (v) /weə(r)/
weather (n) /ˈweðə/
wind (n) /wɪnd/
windy (adj) /ˈwɪndi/

Times



worried (adj) /ˈwʌrid/

English Plus Options

Extra listening and speaking

Unit 1
at the back (prep) /ət ðə ˈbæk/
in the middle (prep) /ˌɪn ðə ˈmɪdl/
on the left (prep) /ˌɒn ðə ˈleft/
on the right (prep) /ˌɒn ðə ˈraɪt/
next to (prep) /ˈnekst ˌtuː, tə/

Unit 2
at (prep) /æt, ət/
dot (n) /dɒt/
double (six) (adj) /ˌdʌbl ˈ(sɪks)/
email address (n) /ˈiːmeɪl əˌdres/
phone number (n) /ˈfəʊn ˌnʌmbə(r)/
postcode (n) /ˈpəʊstkəʊd/
zero (n) /ˈzɪərəʊ/

Unit 3
timetable (n) /ˈtaɪmteɪbl/
what time (pron) /ˈwɒt ˌtaɪm/

Unit 4
date (n) /deɪt/
first (n) /fɜːst/
second (n) /ˈsekənd/
third (n) /θɜːd/

Unit 5
how much (pron) /ˈhaʊ ˌmʌtʃ/
pence (n) /pens/
pound (currency) (n) /paʊnd/

Unit 6
adventure (n) /ədˈventʃə(r)/
comedy (n) /ˈkɒmədi/
fantasy (n) /ˈfæntəsi/
horror (n) /ˈhɒrə(r)/
love (n) /lʌv/

Unit 7
action (n) /ˈækʃn/
driving (n) /ˈdraɪvɪŋ/
racing (n) /ˈreɪsɪŋ/
simulation (n) /sɪmjuˈleɪʃn/

Unit 8
cloud (n) /klaʊd/
degrees (n) /dɪˈgriːz/
east (n) /iːst/
north (n) /nɔːθ/
rain (n, v) /reɪn/
south (n) /saʊθ/
sun (n) /ˈsʌn/
weather forecast (n) /ˈweðə ˌfɔːkɑːst/
west (n) /west/

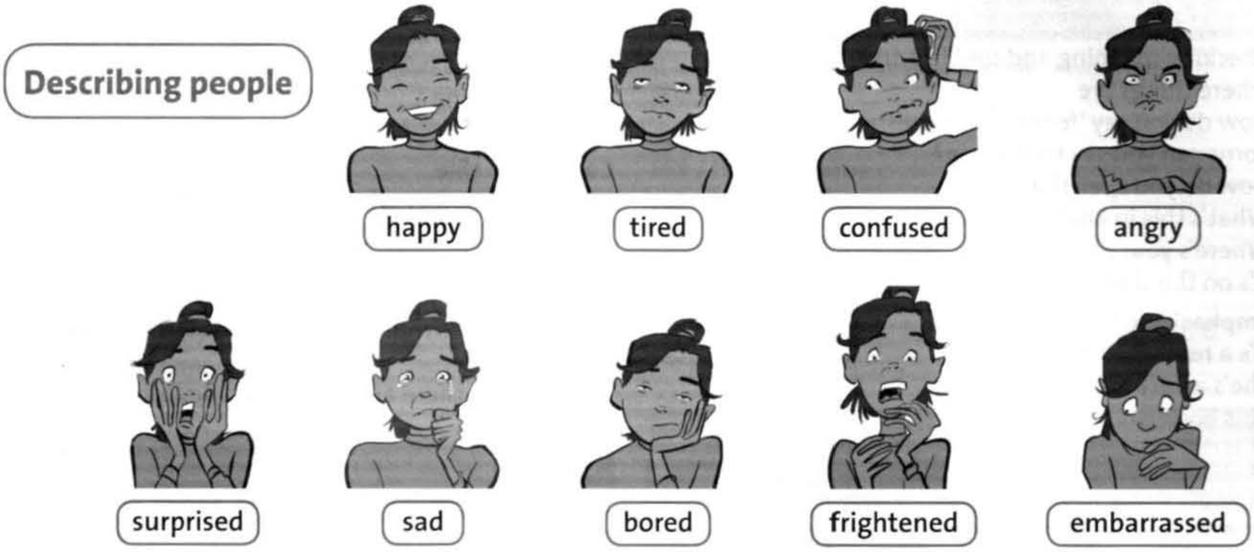
Curriculum Extra

Unit 1
blue (adj) /bluː/
complementary (adj) /kɒmplɪˈmentri/
contrast (n) /ˈkɒntrɑːst/
cool (adj) /ˈkuːl/
green (adj) /griːn/
orange (adj) /ˈɒrɪndʒ/
primary (colour) (adj) /ˈpraɪməri (ˌkʌlə)/
purple (adj) /ˈpɜːpl/
red (adj) /red/
secondary (adj) /ˈsekəndri/
warm (adj) /wɔːm/
yellow (adj) /ˈjeləʊ/

Unit 2
area (n) /ˈeəriə/
circle (n) /ˈsɜːkl/
forest (n) /ˈfɒrɪst/
hill (n) /hɪl/
kilometre (n) /ˈkɪləmiːtə(r)/
legend (n) /ˈledʒənd/
(X metres) high (adj) /(ˌ... ˌmiːtəz) ˈhaɪ/
path (n) /pɑːθ/
railway (n) /ˈreɪlweɪ/
representation (n) /reprɪzenˈteɪʃn/
river (n) /ˈrɪvə(r)/
road (n) /rəʊd/
scale (n) /skeɪl/
triangle (n) /ˈtraɪæŋgl/

Unit 3
angry (adj) /ˈæŋgri/
communicate (v) /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/
confused (adj) /kənˈfjuːzd/
facial expression (n) /ˌfeɪʃl ɪkˈspreʃn/
gesture (n) /ˈdʒestʃə(r)/
happy (adj) /ˈhæpi/
Mandarin (n) /ˈmændərɪn/
surprised (adj) /səˈpraɪzd/
tired (adj) /ˈtaɪəd/
non-verbal (adj) /ˌnɒnˈvɜːbl/
verbal (adj) /ˈvɜːbl/

Unit 4
amphibian (n) /æmˈfɪbiən/



backbone (n) /ˈbækbəʊn/
bird (n) /bɜːd/
feather (n) /ˈfeðə(r)/
female (n) /ˈfiːmeɪl/
fin (n) /fɪn/
fish (n) /fɪʃ/
fishing net (n) /ˈfɪʃɪŋ ˌnet/
gills (noun pl) /gɪlz/
hair (n) /heə(r)/
kiwi (n) /ˈkiːwiː/
legs (noun pl) /legz/
lizard (n) /ˈlɪzəd/
lungs (noun pl) /lʌŋz/
mammal (n) /ˈmæml/
natural science (n) /ˌnætʃrəl ˈsaɪəns/
on land (prep) /ˌɒn ˈlænd/
ostrich (n) /ˈɒstrɪtʃ/
reptile (n) /ˈreptaɪl/
scales (noun pl) /skeɪlz/
vertebrate (n) /ˈvɜːtɪbrət/
wings (noun pl) /wɪŋz/

Unit 5
aim (v) /eɪm/
basket (n) /ˈbɑːskɪt/
bounce (v) /baʊns/
catch (v) /kætʃ/
court (n) /kɔːt/
kick (v) /kɪk/
pass (v) /pɑːs/
score (v) /skɔː(r)/
shoot (v) /ʃuːt/
substitute (n) /ˈsʌbstɪtjuːt/
throw (v) /θrəʊ/

Unit 6
character (n) /ˈkærəktə(r)/
god (n) /gɒd/
goddess (n) /ˈgɒdes/
Norse (adj) /nɔːs/
strong (adj) /strɒŋ/
thunder (n) /ˈθʌndə(r)/
war (n) /wɔː(r)/

Unit 7
download (v) /daʊnˈləʊd/
internet (n) /ˈɪntənet/
information (n) /ɪnfəˈmeɪʃn/
invention (n) /ɪnˈvenʃn/
symbol (n) /ˈsɪmbl/
technology (n) /tekˈnɒlədʒi/

Unit 8
(the) air (n) /(ðiː) ˈeə(r)/
condensation (n) /ˌkɒndenˈseɪʃn/
evaporation (n) /ɪˌvæpəˈreɪʃn/
ocean (n) /ˈəʊʃn/
precipitation (n) /prɪˌsɪpɪˈteɪʃn/
transpiration (n) /trænspɪˈreɪʃn/
water cycle (n) /ˈwɔːtə ˌsaɪkl/
water vapour (n) /ˈwɔːtə ˌveɪpə(r)/

Culture

Unit 1
around (the world) (prep) /əˌraʊnd (ðə ˈwɜːld)/
team (n) /tiːm/

Unit 2
historic (adj) /hɪˈstɒrɪk/
tour (n) /tʊə(r)/
university (n) /juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/

Unit 3
chat room (n) /ˈtʃæt ˌruːm/
official (adj) /əˈfɪʃl/

Unit 4
attraction (n) /əˈtrækʃn/
elk (n) /elk/
rare (adj) /reə(r)/
wild (adj) /waɪld/
wolf (n) /wʊlf/
wolves (noun pl) /wʊlvz/

Unit 5
home-educated (adj) /ˌhəʊm ˈedʒukeɪtɪd/
home schooling (n) /ˌhəʊm ˈskuːlɪŋ/
lonely (adj) /ˈləʊnli/

Unit 6
bath (n) /bɑːθ/
Britannia (n) /brɪˈtæniə/
invasion (n) /ɪnˈveɪʒn/
public bath (n) /ˌpʌblɪk ˈbɑːθ/
uniform (n) /ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/

Unit 7
board game (n) /ˈbɔːd ˌgeɪm/
card game (n) /ˈkɑːd ˌgeɪm/
land on (a square) (v) /ˌlænd ˌɒn ˌə ˈskweə)/
member (of family) (n) /ˈmembə(r)/
snakes and ladders (n) /ˌsneɪks ən ˈlædəz/
strategy (adj) /ˈstrætədʒi/
traditional (adj) /trəˈdɪʃənl/

Unit 8
climber (n) /ˈklaɪmə(r)/
expedition (n) /ekspəˈdɪʃn/
oxygen (n) /ˈɒksɪdʒən/
sporty (adj) /ˈspɔːti/
summit (n) /ˈsʌmɪt/

Starter unit

Checking meaning and spelling and where things are
How do you say 'fenêtre' in English?
Sorry, can you say that again?
How do you spell that?
What's this in English?
Where's your dictionary?
It's on the shelf.

Emphasizing things
It's a **really** boring DVD.
She's a **very** nice teacher.
This book **isn't very** difficult.

Unit 1

How to talk about interests
I really like .... I like .... I don't like .... I love ....
I really hate .... I'm into .... I'm not into ....
I'm interested in .... I'm not interested in ....

Greeting and meeting people
How are things?
This is (Tina).
Good to you meet you.
Are you into (surfing)?
What part of (the USA) are you from?
See you later then.

Email introduction
I'm a student at ....
I'm really into ....
What about you?
Send a photo if you've got one.
Bye for now.

Unit 2

Quantity
only one loads (of) one or two a lot of no

Travel
I want to visit ....
How far is it from here?
It's about fifty minutes from here.
How much is a single / return ticket?

Describing a town / city
It's a town / city.
It's in the north / south / west / east of ....
It's got a population of about ....
My favourite places are ....
It's about ... kilometres from ....

Unit 3

Guessing answers
I think it's ....
I'm not sure.
I don't think it's ....
Maybe / Perhaps it's....
I'm sure it's ....

Likes and dislikes
I really enjoy ...ing ....
I hate ...ing.
(Jake) likes ...ing ....
What do you like doing?
Do you like ...ing ....
What about you?
I don't mind ...ing ....

Country factfile
It has got a border with the (USA) in the (south).
The (Atlantic) is to the east of (Canada).
Most (Canadians) speak (English), but. ....
(French) is the main language in ....
A lot of people from other countries live and work there.
In particular, there are a lot of people from ....

Unit 4

Speculating about things you see and hear
It looks like a / an ....
It doesn't look like a / an ....
It sounds like a / an ....
It doesn't sound like a / an ....
Maybe it's a / an ....
I'm sure it's a / an ....

Chatting on the phone
Are you having a good time?
Give me a call.
It's (Jake).
We can meet later if you want.
What are you doing at the moment?
How are you?

Describing wildlife
Females have (one baby), called a (calf), every ....
(Orcas) live in ....
Here they are ....
(Orcas) are on the red list because ....
The animals in this photo are ....

Unit 5

Time expressions
once a day
every Tuesday
this afternoon
three times a week
in the afternoon
today
twice a month
on Friday morning(s)
at 5 o'clock

Requesting, giving and refusing permission
Is it OK if I ... ?
No, sorry, you can't.
Why not?
Can I / we ... ?
Yes, you can.

Invitations
Do you want to go (into town after school)?
Are you busy (on Saturday)?
That's a pity.
Sounds good.
What about (Saturday) then?
No, sorry, (Jake), I can't.

Giving information
Here's some information about ... .
School starts at (8.15) and there are (six) lessons.
The classes are (45 minutes) long.
All students study (English, maths and science).
We can choose ... .
There are clubs after school.
You can buy (snack food).

Unit 6

Talking about jobs
I want to be a / an ... .
He / She is a / an ... .
I think being a / an ... is ... .
It's a / an ... job.
A / An ... works in a / an hospital / garage / café / office / school / theatre.

Past time expressions
last week / month / year / weekend / Saturday
two days / three weeks / 500 years ago
in the 18th century
in 1961 / March 1493
yesterday

Last weekend
How was your weekend?
Were you on your own?
What was (London) like?
Was your weekend good?

Responses
Great thanks.
No. I was with (my cousin).
It was cool.
Yeah, it was brilliant.

City history
... is a city in the (north) of ... .
Today the population is ... .
It's on ... .
It's near ... .
In the ... century ... .
The people of ... are called ... .
People first lived in ... .
Famous (people) from ... include ... .

Unit 7

Comparing answers
I think the answer is (b).
I'm not sure. Maybe it's (c).
Yes, I agree.
I don't think so. I think the answer is (a).
Yes, you're right.
I don't agree.

Asking about the weekend

Questions
Did you have a good weekend?
What about you?
What did you do?
How was it?
Was it good?

Responses
It was brilliant.
It was OK.
It was boring.
Yeah. Fantastic!
It was terrible. / Not really.

Sports biography
His / Her full name is ... .
He / She turned professional when ... .
He / She won ... in ... .
He's / She's got ... hair and ... eyes.
He / She was born on ... .
He / She first ... when he / she was three years old.
He / She also won ... .

Unit 8

Making and responding to suggestions
Why don't we (find a taxi)?
I'm not sure about that.
How about (getting the bus)?
We can't do that.
Let's (ask someone).
That's a good idea!

Writing a blog
Here I am in my ... .
We're going to stay ... .
We had a ... time.
I'm going to go on an ... next ... .
This is me in my ... .

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be /biː, bɪ/	was /wɒz, wəz/, were /wɜː(r), wə(r)/	been /biːn/
become /bɪˌkʌm/	became /bɪˌkeɪm/	become /bɪˌkʌm/
begin /bɪˌɡɪn/	began /bɪˌɡæn/	begun /bɪˌɡʌn/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /ˌbrəʊkən/
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔːt/	bought /bɔːt/
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	could /kʊd/
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔːt/	caught /kɔːt/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/
do /duː/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
eat /iːt/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /iːtn/
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/
fly /flaɪ/	flew /fluː/	flown /fləʊn/
get /ɡet/	got /ɡɒt/	got /ɡɒt/
get up /ˌɡet ʌp/	got up /ˌɡɒt ʌp/	got up /ˌɡɒt ʌp/
give /ɡɪv/	gave /ɡeɪv/	given /ɡɪvn/
go /ɡəʊ/	went /went/	gone /ɡɒn/
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /hɪdn/
know /nəʊ/	knew /njuː/	known /nəʊn/
learn /lɜːn/	learnt / learned /lɜːnt/	learnt / learned /lɜːnt/
leave /liːv/	left /left/	left /left/
lose /luːz/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/
meet /miːt/	met /met/	met /met/
read /riːd/	read /red/	read /red/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/
see /siː/	saw /sɔː/	seen /siːn/
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/
sleep /sliːp/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/
speak /spiːk/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /ˌspəʊkn/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /ˌteɪkn/
teach /tiːtʃ/	taught /tɔːt/	taught /tɔːt/
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔːt/	thought /θɔːt/
wear /weə(r)/	wore /wɔː(r)/	worn /wɔːn/
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /rɪtn/

***English Plus* is a four-level course for teenagers.**
It builds students' confidence through supportive graded practice, helping them to achieve the learning outcomes in every lesson.

With *English Plus* you can

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- Clear learning outcomes help to identify the focus of each lesson
- Presentation-practice-production methodology in every lesson ensures all students achieve a productive outcome
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- Workbook with MultiROM
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- DVD
- Test Bank MultiROM
- *iTools* (Interactive Whiteboard Resources)

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+ Curriculum extra
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